

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

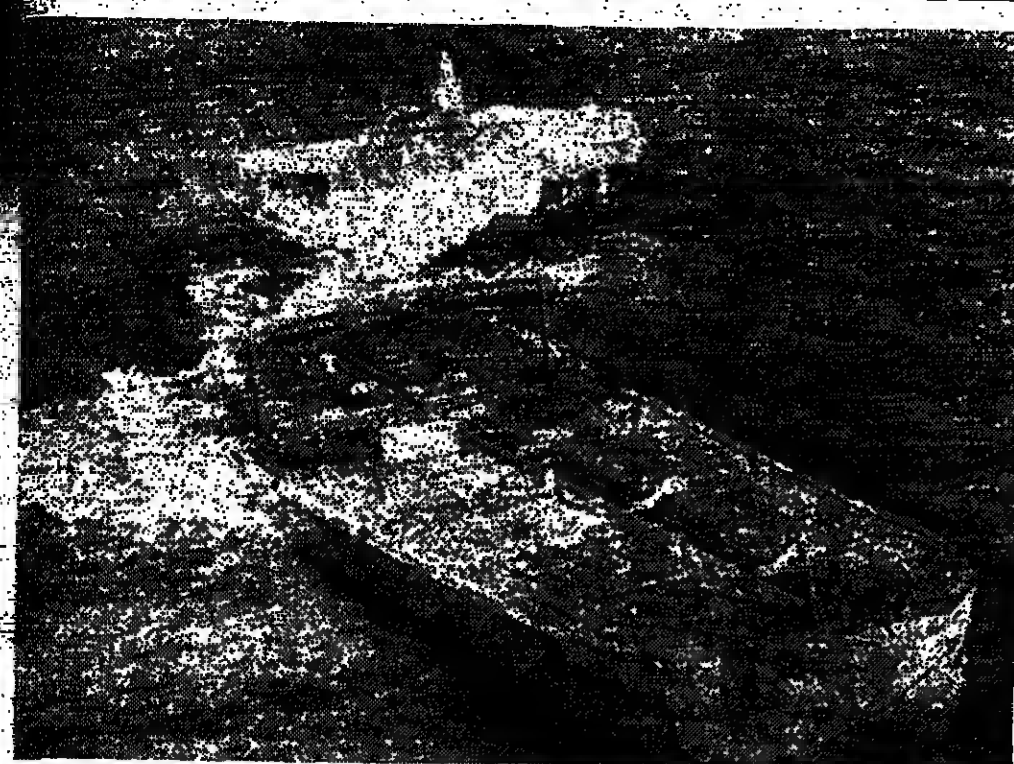
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 18-19, 1978

Established 1887

Algeria	12 S	Korea	20 S	Sri Lanka	20 S
Argentina	20 S	Laos	20 S	Taiwan	20 S
Australia	20 S	Lebanon	20 S	Tanzania	20 S
Belgium	20 S	Luxembourg	20 S	Turkey	20 S
Canada	20 S	Malta	20 S	U.S.	20 S
Denmark	20 S	Netherlands	20 S	Yugoslavia	20 S
France	20 S	Norway	20 S		
Germany	20 S	Portugal	20 S		
Greece	20 S	Spain	20 S		
India	20 S	Sweden	20 S		
Iran	20 S	Switzerland	20 S		
Italy	20 S	Turkey	20 S		
Japan	20 S	U.S.	20 S		
South Africa	20 S	U.S. Military	20 S		
U.S.	20 S	U.S. Navy	20 S		

29,580



The supertanker Amoco Cadiz lies broken in two parts off the coast of Brittany.

Slick Covers Miles of Sea Wrecked Tanker Oils the Brittany Coast.

From Wire Dispatches
BREIST, March 17.—Oil seeping from a grounded, 233,000-ton supertanker coated three miles of the Brittany coast today and threatened the region with a major ecological disaster.
The U.S.-owned but Liberian-registered tanker Amoco Cadiz broke apart in choppy seas three miles off the coast today, hours after it ran aground yesterday in a storm with a full load of Mediterranean crude oil bound for Le Havre.
It was the fourth oil spill to pollute the rocky coast of Brittany since 1967 and potentially the worst. The Torrey Canyon, whose breakup in 1967 did the most serious damage, let loose 30,000 tons of its 110,000-ton cargo onto the beaches of England and France.
The Amoco Cadiz, carrying more than twice as much oil with its bow and its stern-mounted living quarters sticking out of the sea, was seen by a fishing boat off the coast of Brittany today. The ship was broken in two parts, with the bow section separated from the rest of the hull. The sea was covered in a thick layer of oil, and the sky was overcast.

As Election Campaign Ends Right Is Given Edge in French Vote

PARIS, March 17 (AP).—France ended a long, divisive political campaign today and headed into runoff parliamentary elections likely to change the nation's style of government no matter who wins.
Most analysts predicted that Sunday's showdown will produce a renewed, but significantly reduced, majority for the center-right coalition that has been ruling France since Gen. Charles de Gaulle came to power in 1958.
But leaders of the left and right, said that the alliance of Socialists and Communists could still win power if their vote-pooling tactics worked and government supporters rallied and turned out poorly. The Socialists and Communists agreed on Monday to present only a single candidate representing the left in the final vote on Sunday.
"We are on the road to success, but we cannot afford to lose even one vote next Sunday," said Jacques Chirac, leader of Gaullist party, the Rally for the Republic.
Communist leader Georges Marchais called on Socialists and Communists to follow party directives on the pooling arrangement, despite hesitations by many Socialists to vote for Communists after six months of feuding between the two parties.
"Those who feel reticent about voting for the best placed left candidate because the debate was lively before the first round must ask themselves 'What if the right kept its majority by only one seat?'" he said. "No, when we can win, as is the case, we cannot hesitate."
President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in what was interpreted as a sign of confidence, announced that he would refrain from making a last-minute television appeal as he did a week ago before the first-round vote. The

CIA Allegedly Enlisted Blacks To Spy on the Black Panthers

By Seymour Hersh
NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—The CIA recruited U.S. blacks in the late 1960s and early 1970s to spy on members of the Black Panther party in both the United States and Africa, according to sources who claim firsthand knowledge of the operation.
Details of these clandestine activities were considered among the agency's most sensitive and secret information, the sources said, because of fears that disclosure about the program would arouse a public backlash.
At least some specific information about this CIA program was provided at the 1975 Rockefeller Commission and later Senate Select Intelligence Committee inquiries into alleged illegal CIA activities. But those investigating groups' subsequent public reports did not specifically mention the recruitment and use of the U.S. blacks.
Following Suspects
The activities of the black agents ranged from following and photographing suspected Black Panther party members in the United States to infiltrating Black Panther groups in Africa.
One agent managed to gain access to the overseas living quarters of Black Panther leader, the Pan-Africanist Party, in the late 1960s.

Fighting Continues Israel Weighs U.S. Proposal For UN Force in S. Lebanon

MARJAYOUN, Israeli-held Lebanon, March 17 (UPI).—Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman said today that Israel will consider U.S. proposals for a UN peacekeeping force to prevent Palestinian guerrilla strikes from southern Lebanon after the Israeli Army leaves the territory it has held since Wednesday.
In Tel Aviv, military sources said that Israeli troops fought from house to house to overcome resistance in the third day of war against guerrillas in southern Lebanon.
Officials said Israeli troops killed a Palestinian commander in an ambush north of the coastal town of Tyre and acknowledged that the soldiers may also have wounded civilians.
Gen. Weizman said that the ambush took place yesterday. He denied reports from Lebanon that Israeli commandos killed civilians on a raid against Tyre.
"No. Truth."
"There is no truth in the reports (about today's raid)," Gen. Weizman told a television interview. "There seems to be developing an oversensitivity on their (the Palestinians') part and they tend to play up our activity more than it really is."
"Yesterday we set up an ambush north of Tyre," he said. "We killed one of George Habbash's commanders. We did not mean to hit civilians but some could have been hurt. No paratroopers were dropped."
Reports from Beirut said the guerrilla chief killed in the Israeli raid was Jihad Carica, chief of the military command of Dr. Habbash's hardline, guerrilla unit, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.
Gen. Weizman said that Israeli forces had killed 250 guerrillas since the massive assault began. The Israeli push has been accompanied by shelling of the Lebanese coast by Israeli gunboats, bombing and strafing sorties by Israeli jets and air cover missions by F-15s.
The U.S.-built F-15, the most sophisticated air superiority fighter in the West, had never flown in combat conditions before and was used by the Israelis to ward off possible Arab air interference.
In Beirut, Lebanese government officials hailed the U.S. call for an Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, but fierce fighting continued in the border area.
Refugee Problem
The battles have caused about 40,000 civilians to flee frontier towns and have created an enormous social problem for Lebanese authorities farther north, officials sources said.

Andreotti Weighs Reply to Moro's Kidnappers Threat to Kill Captive Is Doubtful As Police Launch Huge Manhunt

By R.W. Apple Jr.
ROME, March 17 (NYT).—The government of Premier Giulio Andreotti did not reply today to the leftist terrorists who yesterday abducted former Premier Aldo Moro and apparently threatened to execute him if 15 of their comrades were not released by tomorrow.
As 2,000 policemen, some of them wearing bulletproof vests, combed the residential area where Mr. Moro was kidnapped, police officials expressed misgivings about the authenticity of the execution threat. It was made in a telephone call yesterday to the Turin office of ANSA, the Italian news agency, from a man describing himself as a spokesman for the Red Brigades, and it was reiterated this morning.
However, there has been no verification. No one has received a photograph of Mr. Moro showing him with a Red Brigades banner or other identifying device. Such photographs have often been submitted by kidnappers as proof that they were really holding a hostage.
With the deadline 18 hours away, Mr. Andreotti met for four hours with leaders of the parties forming his parliamentary majority.
The Parliament today rushed through the approval of a Christian Democratic government which has Communist support for the first time in 30 years. Parliament voted several days ahead of schedule to give Premier Andreotti authority to take tough measures in trying to catch Mr. Moro's kidnappers.
The Chamber of Deputies supported Mr. Andreotti's one-party minority Cabinet by a 515-34 margin, with three abstentions, and the Senate voted 267 to 5.
Sources said that Mr. Andreotti and the other party leaders considered whether the 15 Red Brigades leaders, whose trial in Turin is to resume on Monday, should be released to save Mr. Moro's life. In addition, the sources said, they debated what they should do to try to halt the wave of terrorism.
Mr. Andreotti, facing the gravest crisis of his 34-year career, said after today's meeting that emergency security provisions had been approved as well as "psychological action to sustain the democratic and constitutional order." For security reasons, he added, details could not be divulged.
Proposed Measures
Among the security measures proposed are the reintroduction of the death penalty, which was banned after World War II; the authorization of searches without warrants, the use of the army in the anti-terrorist struggle and legalized government wiretapping.
In the current atmosphere, a parliamentary majority for any of these measures, except the death penalty, appeared within easy reach. They could be adopted by decree for 60 days pending parliamentary action. Italian opposition to the death penalty is so strong that it was not imposed upon war criminals in 1946 and 1947.
The police today mounted a widespread manhunt for the abductors of Mr. Moro, the 61-year-old leader of the Christian Democratic party, which has governed Italy for more than 30 years. Mr. Moro, a patient tactician known in political circles as il cervello—the brain—has been considered the most likely successor to Giovanni Leone as president of the republic in December.
Police concentrated their efforts in the Rome area, where (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

Carter Warns Russians on Buildup

By Edward Walsh
WINSTON-SALEM, N.C., March 17 (UPI).—President Carter warned today the Soviet Union that, with or without a new agreement from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the United States will match Soviet defense expenditures and military force levels.
Mr. Carter told an audience of about 2,000 at Wake Forest University that the United States is determined not only to maintain a strategic balance with the Russians, but is now developing forces "to counter any threats to our allies and our vital interests in Asia, the Middle East and other regions of the world."
[The Soviet Union promptly branded Mr. Carter's speech "alarmist" and incompatible with his earlier expressions of peaceful aims, the Associated Press reported.]
[In an unusually brief report, Tass said that Mr. Carter showed that he is moving from a policy of détente to one based on "threats and a buildup of tension."]
While reaffirming his support for a new SALT accord, Mr. Carter said:
"We will match, together with our allies and friends, any threatening power through a combination of military forces, political efforts and economic programs. We will not allow any other nation to gain military superiority over us."
Detente Jeopardized
The President also warned the Russians that they risk a loss of support for detente if they do not begin to restrain their military buildup.
"We are prepared," he said, "to cooperate with the Soviet Union toward common social, scientific and economic goals—but if they fail to demonstrate restraint in missile programs and other force levels and in the projection of Soviet proxy forces into other lands and continents, then popular support in the United States for such cooperation will erode."
Mr. Carter made his tough talk after weeks of concern in the administration about Soviet military activity, particularly in the Horn of Africa, where Soviet advisers have been aiding Ethiopian and Cuban troops against Somalia.
Speaking of this, the President said: "There has been an ominous inclination on the part of the Soviet Union to use its military power—to intervene in local conflicts with advisers, with equipment and with full logistical support and encouragement for mercenaries from other Communist countries, as we can observe today in Africa."
He also accused the Russians of increasing their military forces in Europe "beyond a level necessary for defense." But wherever

Cut-Rate Fare Flights to Link London, 16 Cities Around U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 17 (UPI).—Britain and the United States agreed today to let airlines offer cut-rate fares between London and 16 U.S. cities, scuttling a dispute that earlier this month threatened to erupt into a diplomatic transatlantic air war.
The new fares will let travelers across the nation fly to London on regularly scheduled airlines for less than half the price of normal coach-class tickets. In the past, such discounts have been available only on flights from New York.
Airline officials said that they hoped to start offering the new fares tomorrow if bureaucratic procedures on both sides of the Atlantic would allow it.
President Carter, who pressured the British into dropping their opposition to standby and budget ticket prices, hailed the agreement as "a major step forward... to provide the traveling public with a wide choice of low fares."
The agreement cleared the way for Braniff International—the focal point of the air fare dispute—to inaugurate nonstop flights linking London with Dallas and Fort Worth. The route is Braniff's first across the Atlantic.
Britain's initial rejection of low Dallas-London fares proposed by Braniff forced the Texas-based airline to postpone its transatlantic inaugural flight March 1 and touched off a U.S.-British confrontation.
The Civil Aeronautics Board threatened retaliation. Mr. Carter agreed with the CAB that Britain's rejection of the Braniff fares violated the 1977 agreement. But he delayed the board's suspension of British Caledonian Airways landing rights at Houston pending negotiations with Britain.
Under today's settlement, cut-rate fares were authorized on regular flights from major U.S. gateway cities and charter rules were eased to give greater freedom in setting fares.
Airlines can offer budget and standby fares on flights linking London with Anchorage, Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Fort Worth, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle.
(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife at their press conference in Paris yesterday.

Rostropovich Demands Public Soviet Trial

By David Stevens
PARIS, March 17 (NYT).—Mstislav Rostropovich and his wife, Galina Vishnevskaya, indignantly rejected today charges on which they were stripped of their Soviet citizenship, and they demanded a court trial anywhere in the Soviet Union—"the sole condition being that this trial be open to the public."
The demand was made in an open letter to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. The call-conductor read it at an emotional and chaotic press conference that he and his soprano wife conducted in the Grand Hotel, across from the Paris Opera.
Present, besides French and foreign press, radio and television representatives, were a number of French composers and other musicians.
Throughout the hour-long press conference, the couple stressed their total rejection of charges of "unpatriotic activity, and of aiding anti-Soviet organizations, their sense of deprivation at being cut off from their homeland and the conviction that

United Press International.

Rostropovich Demands Public Soviet Trial

they would return "when things are more normal."
Miss Vishnevskaya, tense and seeming at times on the verge of tears, spoke first, saying that she "had no words to express my feelings at this inhuman act." The Soviet government has shown, she said, "that in the Soviet Union the destiny of men is decided not by law but by men."
Mr. Rostropovich, more relaxed than his wife but obviously excited, also gave a long report on encounters with Soviet officials (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Caller Claims Basque Separatists' Role

Two Killed in Bombing of Spanish A-Plant

MADRID, March 17 (UPI).—Two workers were killed and 14 wounded today when terrorists bombed Western Europe's second biggest nuclear power plant, a facility under construction near the city of Bilbao. There was heavy damage.

Ten minutes before the blast, a man identifying himself as a spokesman for the guerrilla organization Basque Homeland and Liberty (ETA) called a Bilbao radio station. He urged that the 1,000 workers at the construction

site be evacuated immediately because a bomb had been planted.

Warning Came Too Late

The warning was relayed, but too late, a spokesman for the Iberduero utility company said. Iberduero is investing \$300 million in the twin Lemons-1 and Lemons-2 nuclear reactors 20 miles from Bilbao. Basque nationalists have been waging a campaign against the plant and Iberduero.

Today's bombing was believed to be the first such attack against a nuclear reactor site.

Three months ago, four separatist gunmen sprayed the plant with submachine-gun fire, but their assault was repulsed by police guards, who killed one of them.

The Iberduero spokesman said that the bomb was planted in a steam generator in the more advanced of the two reactor units, causing heavy damage.

Second Most Powerful

The plant, whose equipment is being supplied by the Westinghouse Corp., is to be Western Europe's second most powerful, with a generating capacity of 900 megawatts for each of the two reactors.

It is scheduled for completion late next year. The reactors have not been fueled yet, and there was no radiation hazard, the spokesman said.

ETA—and many other Basques—are opposed to the construction of the Lemons reactors because they are against nuclear-power plants and they resent Basque soil being used for the project by a Spanish company.

There have been numerous demonstrations against the reactors. Earlier this month, ETA claimed responsibility for a series of nighttime bombings against six Iberduero offices, conventional power facilities and vehicles owned by the company.

ETA has set a deadline tomorrow for Iberduero to stop all construction work at the plant. It has threatened to kill the company's president, Pedro de Urduliz, if the warning is ignored. The newly created Basque Council—a provisional autonomous government for the region—has demanded that the plans for the plant be reviewed.

Drug Addiction Alleged

Nun Center of Bizarre Case Involving 3 Deaths in Belgium

By John Robinson

BRUSSELS, March 17 (WP).—The fog shrouding the fields of Flanders lifted recently to reveal more than just a peaceful Breughel landscape; a macabre tale of drugs, religion, sex and accusations of murder centered on a Roman Catholic nun, Sister Godfrida.

Set in Wetteren, a small community near Ghent, the story has started and fascinated the public.

Sister Godfrida, 44, who is said to be addicted to morphine and to have a taste for vintage wine and the best cuts of meat, is charged with killing three elderly patients in a nursing home by injecting them with overdoses of insulin.

Authorities have said that she has confessed the killings. The director of the hospital has also accused her of stealing \$30,000 from patients to support her drug habit.

although he says a member of the hospital board asked him not to.

Since then, there have been stories in the village of Sister Godfrida's purchases of expensive wines and meats, of sexual liaisons with men and women, including a retired missionary priest.

Belgians are now asking how Sister Godfrida could have been unquestioned for so long in such a position of responsibility under these circumstances.

Dr. De Corte replied, "There was just no one who thought a nun could do such things." But he also said he believes that authorities were lax in not following up earlier tips from hospital workers.

"Sweet" Deaths

Sister Godfrida, who said that she killed the patients "sweetly" and painlessly because they were difficult at night, has been ordered to undergo psychiatric tests. If she is found mentally unstable, she will not stand trial.

The affair was uncovered by three nurses who worked under Sister Godfrida at the Institute Marie-Pélicie, a home for incurable geriatric cases.

Nearly a year ago, the nurses told hospital officials of strange happenings and of their suspicions and then began documenting their observations. Early this year they found a list in Dr. Jean-Paul De Corte, a general practitioner who is on the institute's board.

"This nurse told me how one day last summer Godfrida had been seen leaving a ward with a syringe in her hand," Dr. De Corte said.

U.S. Judge Prevents Planned Nazi March

CHICAGO, March 17 (Reuters).—A judge today effectively prevented a protest march scheduled for April 30 by U.S. Nazis in the predominantly Jewish community of Skokie, Ill. April 20 was Adolf Hitler's birthday.

Judge Bernard Decker, who last month cleared the way for the march by dismissing three Skokie village ordinances aimed at stopping the Nazis, delayed implementation of his ruling, to allow local Jewish groups time to appeal.

New York City, May 15-16

The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks.

How to handle currency exposure in multinational business. The second working conference sponsored jointly by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd.

If foreign exchange fluctuations affected your company's bottom line last year, this important conference will be of particular interest.

Distinguished professionals in the field will offer insight and useful guidelines for 1978. Including: Michiya Matsukawa, Japanese Vice Minister of Finance, on the future role of the yen. Anthony M. Solomon, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, on the dollar. And Christopher W. McMahon, Executive Director, Bank of England, on sterling.

Balance sheet exposure will be treated from the parent and subsidiary points

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Please enroll the following participants for the Conference at the Plaza Hotel on May 15 and 16, 1978:

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PLEASE NOTE: Reservation for hotel rooms must be received prior to April 20, 1978.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$500; this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

Please invoice: () . Cheque enclosed: ()

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Maj. Saeed Hadad (left), head of the Lebanese Christian rightist forces, greeting Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in Marjayoun after the town was occupied by Israelis.

Israel Weighs U.S. Proposal on UN Forces

(Continued from Page 1)

34 Israelis were killed and 85 wounded near Tel Aviv.

Gen. Weizman said the purpose of the Israeli incursion "is not to be in southern Lebanon, not to stay in south Lebanon, not to capture or to conquer or anything like that. We would very much like the PLO to understand once and for all that they will not operate from south Lebanon or even farther north."

Asked to assess the operation, Gen. Weizman said: "Of course we have damaged them (the guerrillas). The best thing of all is for the PLO to get out of Lebanon totally, back to Syria, back to Jordan, back to Egypt. When they (the guerrillas) stop shooting, we'll stop shooting."

Council Session Sought

At the United Nations, in New York, Israel and Lebanon requested a meeting of the Security Council to deal with the renewed

fighting, a session that almost certainly would consider the U.S. proposal for a UN peacekeeping force. Initial talks were scheduled late today.

In Cairo, Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials said Egypt was an immediate Israeli withdrawal from south Lebanon and agrees to the idea of stationing international forces along the Lebanese-Israeli border if it is acceptable to Beirut.

They said foreign minister Mohammed Kamel has sent instructions to this effect to Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations, Esmat Abdel-Meguid, in anticipation of Security Council action on the Lebanese situation.

Cosmonauts Said To Show 1 Year Aloft Is Possible

MOSCOW, March 17 (AP).—

The record-setting 96-day Soviet space flight: ended yesterday. The flight has shown that man can live in space for more than a year, Soviet scientists concluded today.

Col. Yuri Romanenko and Georgy Grechko spent more than three months aboard the Salyut-6 space station, working on scientific experiments and space photography and receiving two pairs of cosmonaut visitors carried aloft by other Soviet spacecraft.

Anatoly Yegorov, head of the flight control center's medical group, told Tass that "throughout the flights, the cosmonauts retained high creative interest in scientific research and experimental work," carrying out more than 100 experiments.

"The cosmonauts displayed an amazing spirit of creativity and capacity for work," he said.

Mr. Yegorov said that the neutralized the effects of weightlessness with large amounts of physical exercise, and that the space station even had its own specially pressurized shower.

Sadat, Amin to Meet

CAIRO, March 17 (AP).—President Anwar Sadat and President Idi Amin of Uganda plan to meet next month to discuss the situation in Africa, the semi-official newspaper Al-Ahram reported.

Rostropovich Demands Trial Before Public in Soviet Union

(Continued from Page 1)

chaos leading up to the couple's departure for the West in 1974, and he said that he and his wife had still not been officially informed that they had lost their citizenship.

"There is a lot of talk of terrorism these days, and it is terrible," he said. "But we have suffered moral terrorism by sitting in front of a television set and learning that we are no longer citizens."

Replying to the charge that they had given benefit concerts for anti-Soviet émigré organizations, the cellist said that he had given 63 benefit concerts in the West for diverse organizations.

"One of the two for antisemitism," he said, were for Russian—once in San Francisco last year for Russian World War I veterans, none less than 88 years old, and another in Paris for poverty-stricken Russian émigrés.

Both Mr. Rostropovich and his wife spoke in Russian, which was translated into French, but during a question period he obliged radio and television representatives by repeating some remarks in English, French and German. At one point, the cellist asked the cameramen to stand aside so he could see his musician friends in the back of the room and he greeted them in halting French. Among them were Georges Auric, Henri Dutilleul, Marcel Landowski, Henri Sauguet and Claude Pascal, several of whom have composed works given world premieres by Mr. Rostropovich in recent years.

The couple said that they had no immediate plans for seeking citizenship in another country, nor did they seem sure what they would use for travel documents when they fly to London next week for recording sessions.

Asked if their children had also been deprived of citizenship, Mr. Rostropovich said he had no idea, "but they certainly gave just as

much money to anti-Soviet organizations as their parents."

In the open letter to Mr. Brezhnev, the couple said: "You know as well as anyone else that our only fault was to give shelter to the writer Alexander Solzhenitsyn. For this, with your approval, every sort of persecution was brought down upon us. This, the letter said, 'forced us to request permission to travel abroad.'"

In the course of the press conference, a telephone message of support from Mr. Solzhenitsyn, in Vermont, was delivered to Mr. Rostropovich.

"We do not recognize your right to do violence to us in the absence of any specific formal charges and any recourse to legal defense against such charges," the letter continued, demanding a trial anywhere and anytime in the Soviet Union, as long as it is public. "If you fail to respond, then perhaps the color of shame will come to your cheeks," the letter to Mr. Brezhnev ended.

Asked what they would say if a representative of the Soviet press was present, Miss Vishnevskaya jumped to her feet and declared, "We shall return." Mr. Rostropovich said, "I am Russian. I like the earth. I like the people. An act of the government is not an act of the people."

U.S. Protesters

WASHINGTON, March 17 (WP).—The United States charged yesterday that the Soviet Union had violated international law in stripping three renowned dissidents of their citizenship—Mr. Rostropovich, his wife and former Maj. Gen. Pyotr Grigorenko.

A State Department spokesman said that the United States "regrets that the Soviet Union has seen fit to take this unacceptable action." He said the actions violated both the UN's Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the 1975 Helsinki agreements.

Caramanlis Reports On Talks With Ecevit

ATHENS, March 17 (Reuters).

Premier Constantine Caramanlis told parliament today that neither side had made any commitments during his talks with Turkish Premier Bülent Ecevit in Montreux, Switzerland, last week.

He said that the meeting aimed to create a climate of trust and mutual confidence to help settle their disputes. The main topic was the delineation of the continental shelf in the Aegean, he said.

Vote to Strike

Negotiations in the metal industry are the most important in the whole round of wage negotiations. They take place each spring and often influence other sectors.

The industry has 3.6 million

employees. About half of them, who work in the states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia, have voted overwhelmingly to strike if necessary.

"We are involved in a tough class, perhaps the worst since the [second World War]," Mr. Lodner said. "There is a huge psychological gulf between the two sides."

The two quarrels, simmering since the start of the month, came to a head this week. The Daimler-Benz and Porsche automobile firms were among those brought to a standstill.

The disputes could prove to be more disruptive to the economy than the 1974 public services strike, the worst industrial dispute in West Germany's history. But the Socialist-led government is reluctant to step in because it does not want to compromise the autonomy that employers and unions have had in collective bargaining.

Citizens' Pride

If the trouble were not happening in West Germany, it would not have caused so much attention, but this country has one of the best records of industrial relations in the world, and its citizens are proud of it.

Between 1974 and 1976, West Germany had a year per 1,000 workers through industrial strife, compared with 243 in France, 245 in Japan, 353 in Britain and 1,751 in Italy.

Many foreign observers find it hard to understand why there should be strikes at all in affluent West Germany, where inflation is a modest 4 per cent and wages are among the highest in the world.

However, employers say that it is the extent of these wage costs that make low rises imperative if West Germany is to boost its economic growth and preserve its place as a leading export nation.

U.S.-London New Fares

(Continued from Page 1)

San Francisco, Seattle and Washington, Dallas and Fort Worth are served by a common airfare.

Half Regular Fare

One-way budget and standby fares from Washington to London will be \$162, that is 53 per cent less than the economy fare of \$340. From San Francisco and Los Angeles to London, they will be \$227 or 54 per cent below the economy fare of \$499.

Other one-way fares to London with similar discounts include \$143 from Boston, \$151 from Chicago or Philadelphia, \$169 from Detroit and \$180 from Dallas-Fort Worth.

Fares from London to the United States would be about \$20 less on each route because of the disparity between the Dollar and the pound, officials said. They also said all fares would go up about \$20 during the peak summer months.

Budget fares must be booked three weeks in advance, with the traveler choosing only the week in which he wants to travel and the airline picking the date and flight 10 days before departure.

More Flights to Moscow

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP).—The United States and the Soviet Union have agreed to permit an increase in the number of flights between Moscow and the United States this summer.

The one-year agreement will allow Pan American and Aeroflot, the Soviet carrier, to operate up to four scheduled round trips weekly in the summer, an increase from two a week.

Aeroflot said that it plans to offer four round trips a week starting April 2, but Pan Am said that it will stay with its usual summer schedule of two round trips starting April 29.

The shift was attributed to fears of many Socialist-minded moderate voters to vote for a party allied with the Communists or reluctance to hand over power to an alliance unable to agree on how to govern.

Hughes Doctor, Aide Cited on Drug Use

LAS VEGAS, March 17 (UPI).—Howard Hughes' doctor and top aide to the industrialist were indicted yesterday on charges of illegally supplying him with cocaine for the 20 years preceding his death in 1976.

Dr. Norman Crane, a physician who since 1952 had worked for Hughes, and John Holmes, Hughes' aide for 19 years, were charged in a federal indictment with illegally supplying the drug on hundreds of occasions beginning in 1958.

Counter to Country's Tradition

West Germans Are Shaken By Wave of Industrial Strife

BONN, March 17 (Reuters).—

West Germany, generally considered an oasis of industrial calm, is in the throes of one of its worst confrontations between employers and unions.

A wave of strikes by metalworkers and printers has caused bitterness on both sides and has shaken a public that is unaccustomed to such mauling.

As angry employers retaliated by locking out staff members, nearly all of West Germany was deprived of newspapers.

[Publishers and printers resumed stalled job-security negotiations today in an effort to get the country's 380 newspapers back on sale, the Associated Press reported. Josef Stigl, president of the Federal Labor Office, made a second attempt to mediate in the three-week-old dispute.]

In Baden-Wuerttemberg, strikes in the metal industry, which is vital to export trade, have affected more than 100,000 workers and the trouble appears likely to escalate.

Chancellor Appeals

Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff warned that the disputes jeopardized West Germany's chances of economic recovery, and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt appealed on television to trade unionists and employers to return to their senses.

Workers in both industries are afraid of being left without work. The printer's trade, which dates 500 years to the invention of movable metal type by German Johann Gutenberg, is dying and union leaders want their members to get the lion's share of jobs created by the new computerized typesetting system.

Their colleagues in the metal industry, in which employers say they must reduce the number of jobs or price themselves out of world markets, have similar concerns, although much of this dispute centers on a union demand for pay rises of 5 per cent.

"There is a principle at stake here—the future of people's livelihoods—and it cannot be solved by a slide rule alone," said Eugen Lodner, the metalworkers' union chairman. "Pay is not the only factor involved."

Vote to Strike

Negotiations in the metal industry are the most important in the whole round of wage negotiations. They take place each spring and often influence other sectors.

The industry has 3.6 million

employees. About half of them, who work in the states of Baden-Wuerttemberg and North Rhine-Westphalia, have voted overwhelmingly to strike if necessary.

"We are involved in a tough class, perhaps the worst since the [second World War]," Mr. Lodner said. "There is a huge psychological gulf between the two sides."

The two quarrels, simmering since the start of the month, came to a head this week. The Daimler-Benz and Porsche automobile firms were among those brought to a standstill.

The disputes could prove to be more disruptive to the economy than the 1974 public services strike, the worst industrial dispute in West Germany's history. But the Socialist-led government is reluctant to step in because it does not want to compromise the autonomy that employers and unions have had in collective bargaining.

Carter Warns Soviet Union Against Buildup of Military

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of existing U.S. conventional forces. The purpose, the official said, is to develop "a deployable global force capability to respond quickly in areas of vital concern to us. We haven't had it [that capability] sufficiently" in the past, he said.

The President devoted much of his speech to this buildup of Soviet nuclear forces, which he said now match those of the United States.

No Advantage Sought

"We are not looking for a one-sided advantage, but before I sign a SALT agreement on behalf of the United States, I will make sure that it preserves the strategic balance, that we can independently verify Soviet compliance and that we will be at least as strong relative to the Soviet Union as we would be without an agreement," he said.

Specifically, Mr. Carter said that, if necessary, he will order full deployment of two weapons systems now being planned—a second generation of the Trident submarine and a mobile, land-based missile known as MX.

Congress has been insisting that the Clinch River project in Tennessee be completed as an important step toward meeting the nation's future energy needs. The Carter administration has been fighting to kill it because it would produce plutonium, a potential source of atomic weapons.

A breeder reactor produces more fuel than it consumes, thereby stretching available energy supplies.

The compromise would add \$160 million to funds for the Department of Energy next year to allow it to begin a two-year effort to design an alternative. A definite commitment to construct an alternative facility would not be made until the results of the design program were known.

Indonesian Clash

JAKARTA, March 17 (Reuters).

Twelve high school students and two soldiers were injured yesterday in a clash during an anti-government demonstration in Surabaya, Indonesia's second largest city, a military spokesman said.

The compromise would add \$160 million to funds for the Department of Energy next year to allow it to begin a two-year effort to design an alternative. A definite commitment to construct an alternative facility would not be made until the results of the design program were known.

Last week, all secondary and primary schools in the city were closed.

As of today, only persons with special permits were allowed through police barricades on roads into the capital.

Health Minister Leader Sterling said that there are few new cases of the disease which, according to official figures, has struck 5,000 persons since November. Dr. Sterling said that 97 persons are hospitalized.

He said that the number of deaths is "around 300" but official sources put the toll at more than 1,000.

6 Laos Tribesmen Slain

BANGKOK, March 17 (AP).—

Six Meo hill tribesmen from Laos were killed and 14 were seriously wounded when Laotian troops fired on them as they tried to cross the Mekong River border to Thailand yesterday, the deputy governor of Nong Khai Province said today.

President's Stature Enhanced

Carter Aides Hail Victory on Canal Treaty

By Edward Walsh and David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—After months of searching for an elusive victory to establish President Carter as a strong leader, White House officials reacted with a mixture of relief and euphoria to yesterday's Senate vote approving the first of the Panama Canal treaties.

Officially, Carter aides predicted that approval of the second treaty will be as tough, perhaps tougher, than the battle that led to yesterday's vote.

But there was no denying the signs—from the round of congratulations outside the office of Hamilton Jordan to the cry of "Yes" from a press office secretary as the final vote was tallied—that the Carter aides believed the President had won a major victory and, perhaps more impor-

tant, averted a potentially debilitating defeat.

Shortly after the vote, Mr. Carter, in a White House news conference, praised the Senate leadership, former President Gerald Ford and other Democratic and Republican leaders for their help in winning Senate approval of the treaty.

'Only First Step'

"The vote today is, of course, only the first step in the process of ratification, but I am confident that the Senate will show the same courage and foresight when it considers the second treaty," the President said. "This is a promising step toward a new era in our relationships with Panama and all of Latin America."

Privately, White House officials said that there were three senators, in addition to the 88 who voted for the treaty, who

had promised the administration their votes if needed.

And while White House aides prepared for a hard battle on the second treaty, there was an underlying confidence that those senators who stuck with the administration through the first vote would not switch sides on the second.

Strong Victory Needed

Six months ago, White House aides began admitting that they badly needed a strong victory to prevent further erosion of Mr. Carter's popular support. They made a major push on the President's national energy legislation, but as the months passed and that legislation remained bogged down in the Senate, the erosion accelerated.

With the President's prestige and months of intensive White House lobbying behind the canal treaties, a loss would have been a severe blow to Mr. Carter's credibility as a national leader.

"Politically, it was obviously very important," a White House official said of the vote.

The lobbying continued to the last moment and included telephone calls by the President Sunday to 18 senators who were considered to be against the treaties.

"I thought he had gone crazy," a senior aide said. But he added that in the Sunday calls the President switched one vote and got one of the three "if needed" commitments.

Other Winners

Aside from Mr. Carter, the big winners in yesterday's vote were the majority and minority leaders of the Senate, Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., and Howard Baker Jr., R-Me.

Sen. Byrd has been criticized by the White House and others for his reluctance to crack the whip on the President's behalf. But he orchestrated the Panama treaties with a skill that won commendation from administration officials. Sen. Byrd delayed his endorsement of the treaties until he judges that the political climate permitted the necessary consideration. He then allowed hesitant senators to gain credit with their constituents for winning concessions from the administration as a condition of their support.

Sen. Baker's role entailed even greater political risks, for the treaties had divided the Republican party since Ronald Reagan made them an issue in his almost-successful 1976 challenge to Mr. Ford.

Conservative elements in the party warned that anyone who backed the treaties would rule himself out of consideration for the 1980 Republican nomination. But Sen. Baker gained much publicity for the concessions that he won during a trip to Panama, and then he skillfully worked the Republican ranks to win support for his position. In the end, 15 Republican senators supported the treaty.

Panama Reservations

PANAMA CITY, March 17 (AP)—The Panamanian government yesterday called the U.S. Senate's ratification of the Panama Canal neutrality treaty "a historic moment for the country," but warned that it would study carefully a reservation that the Senate approved in its vote on the treaty.

The reservation authorizes the use of U.S. military force in Panama. The government here said that it will determine if that alters the treaty's objectives or violates Panamanian sovereignty or integrity.

Mr. Bell said in his affidavit that the "disclosure to a foreign government" of the classified documents that the FBI allegedly found in a package carried by Keyeset would "prejudice our relations with foreign countries, interfere with our foreign policy, and identify individuals in foreign countries including officials of foreign governments who were supplying information to the U.S. government."

Court in Costa Rica Orders Vesco to Trial

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, March 17 (Reuters)—A Costa Rican court yesterday ordered a trial here for fraud after a Costa Rican architect claimed that he had been swindled.

Legal sources said that a court yesterday set bail of \$400,000 for Mr. Vesco, who is wanted in the United States on charges of embezzling more than \$200 million from a mutual fund company.

U.S. Delays Full Coal-Strike Injunction

By Helen Dewar

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—The government, backed by the coal industry and the United Mine Workers, postponed today a request for a full 60-day Taft-Hartley injunction against the coal strike, in hopes of improving the climate for UMW ratification of a new contract next week.

Sources said that the Justice Department, with industry and union support, would ask U.S. District Judge Aubrey Robinson to extend for another two weeks the temporary, strike-restraining order he imposed under Taft-Hartley last week.

This would have the effect of

9 Hostages Released From Munich Bank

MUNICH, March 17 (UPI)—A man who seized nine hostages at gunpoint in a bank surrendered without violence early today after a 12-hour holdout police reported.

The 22-year-old German had demanded the release from jail of a woman being held on a narcotics charge, but when she was confronted with him in the bank, she said that she had never seen him before.

Greek Armed Forces To Include Women

ATHENS, March 17 (AP)—A government decree took effect today permitting women to volunteer for the nation's armed forces and be eligible for the draft in time of war.

The decree excludes them only from front-line duty.

delaying the full 60-day injunction and the government's cutoff of food stamps to those who continue striking—in defiance of a final Taft-Hartley order—until after the scheduled March 24 contract-ratification vote.

Existing Law

The Justice Department has contended that existing law requires a food-stamp cutoff after a final injunction is issued. Hence the cutoff remains a threat in case the contract is rejected.

Optimism that ratification would come easily this time dimmed Wednesday night when the UMW's Bargaining Council voted in favor of the pact by the unexpectedly close margin of 22 to 17.

This was closer than the 25-13 vote of approval that the council gave an earlier contract offer that was later rejected by more than 2 to 1 by the union's 160,000 striking miners.

There were mixed assessments of the impact of the vote of the 88-member council, composed of top UMW national and regional officials. Some members who supported the earlier proposal appeared to be trying to find a firmer footing this time, although the vote is generally viewed as a setback to ratification prospects.

Major Concessions

Although the Bituminous Coal Operators Association has made major concessions on health and pension benefits as well as wildcat strike curbs, there is still controversy over proposed health-care deductibles of up to \$200 a year, pension inequities and production incentives.

UMW miners continued to defy the temporary Taft-Hartley back-to-work order, although the government reported a continued rise in the number of non-UMW mines returning to operation under the order's ban on picketing.



Johnny Harris in his Holman prison cell.

Defense Fights to Save Him

Soviet Papers Support Black Doomed for Alabama Slaying

ATMORE, Ala., March 17 (AP)—Johnny Harris, sentenced to die for the slaying of a prison guard, has drawn the support of Soviet bloc newspapers as his attorneys prepare a new challenge to his death sentence.

Harris, 31, was scheduled to die last Friday in the electric chair at Holman Prison near here, but three days earlier a federal judge granted a 60-day postponement to allow further appeals.

The judge, Virgil Pittman, also made it clear that he would continue to postpone Harris's execution as long as appeals proceed with "reasonable speed." Appeals to federal courts, as well as new state pleadings, make it likely that there will be no final ruling on the Harris case for at least a year.

18-Century Law

Harris was convicted in 1975 on a capital murder charge growing out of the fatal stabbing of guard Luell Barrow during a 1974 rebellion at the Fountain Correctional Center.

He was convicted under a 19th-century law that requires the death penalty for inmates convicted of murder while serving a life sentence. Harris was serving five life sentences for rape and robbery at the time that Barrow was taken hostage and slain.

Harris claims that he was forced to take part in the uprising by armed inmates, and that he did not stab the guard. His attorneys have challenged the verdict on other grounds as well. The Alabama Supreme Court last year rejected their appeal.

The appeal still can go to the U.S. Supreme Court, which has not yet ruled directly on the constitutionality of a law such as the one Harris was convicted under. In the meantime, Harris's attorneys are opening a new defense, challenging the validity of the five life sentences.

One attorney, Clint Brown of Mobile, said that injustices to Harris, a black, began when his family moved into a white neighborhood in Birmingham in 1969. The family was harassed, Mr. Brown said, and Harris soon was accused of a rape and four robberies.

He said that Harris was not

given adequate counsel before entering guilty pleas to the charges.

Recently, the Soviet government newspaper, Izvestia; Tass and the Czechoslovak Communist party daily, Rude Pravo, described Harris as an active fighter for civil rights who is being cruelly persecuted.

Brian Wrobel of London, a representative of Amnesty International, recently visited Harris and his attorneys to voice opposition to the death sentence. Harris has been an advocate of inmate causes.

Mr. Brown said that he considers Harris a political prisoner since he has been a victim of racial prejudice and injustices in the criminal justice system throughout most of his life.

State prosecutors said that Harris was guilty of murder in the stabbing of Mr. Barrow and, under the law, deserves the death sentence. They have not objected to a U.S. Supreme Court review of the case.

Seoul Officially Denies Role Of President in Bribe Plans

SEOUL, March 17 (NYT)—The South Korean government today rejected charges that President Park Chung Hee had directed a drive to buy influence in the United States. It was Seoul's first official rejection of the charges.

At a Washington hearing of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations, Rep. Donald Fraser, D-Minn., said that U.S. intelligence reports indicated that secret meetings to plan an influence-buying campaign were held beginning in 1970 at President Park's office.

"There never were any such 'secret strategy meetings' at the Blue House," the President's mansion, the government said in an official statement in English.

Because there were no such meetings, the statement said, President Park could not have been present to direct the alleged conspiracy. The statement accused Rep. Fraser, a frequent critic of President Park's government, of leveling what it called "heinous allegations."

Officials here have consistently sought to dispel charges link-

ing President Park to the alleged influence-buying campaign, but had not officially rejected the accusations until today.

Meanwhile, South Korean diplomats here strongly discounted the possibility that the government would send Kim Dong Jo, a former ambassador to the United States, to testify at the congressional hearings in Washington.

Leon Jaworski, special counsel for the House Ethics Committee, has demanded Mr. Kim's appearance to clear charges that he had personally delivered envelopes containing cash to several members of Congress.

Although they have made no formal comments, Foreign Ministry officials react gloomily to almost daily hearings on South Korea. They are concerned that the hearings would harm a Carter administration bill to transfer \$800 million worth of U.S. military equipment to South Korea.

Congressional leaders have threatened to veto the bill unless Seoul sends Mr. Kim to Washington.

Avoids Trial; Faces Prison Fine

Hanna Pleads Guilty in Korean Bribe Case

WASHINGTON, March 17 (AP)—Former Rep. Richard Hanna, a California Democrat who is the only present or former congressman charged in the South Korean influence-buying scandal, pleaded guilty today to one count of conspiracy to defraud the U.S. government. By doing so, he avoided a trial scheduled to begin next week on a 40-count indictment.

He could be sentenced to a maximum of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. No sentencing date was set pending a probation report on Mr. Hanna, who served in Congress from 1963 to 1974.

In his plea, reached in a bargaining pact with the prosecutor, Mr. Hanna admitted that he had agreed with South Korean businessman Tongsun Park to use the power of his office and position as a congressman to further Mr. Park's financial interests.

Payment Received

For these acts, Mr. Hanna received from Mr. Park substantial amounts of "money and other material considerations," according to the plea-bargaining agreement.

When called to the bench by chief U.S. District Judge William Bryant, Mr. Hanna attempted to explain what got him into his predicament. The judge said that all he wanted to know was whether any pressure was put on Mr. Hanna to plead guilty.

Prosecutor Jeffrey White told Judge Bryant what the government expected to show if the trial had gone on as scheduled.

Mr. Hanna's plea came on the day the government was to present its first witnesses in the trial of the only other person charged with crimes in the South Korean scandal, Hancho Kim, a South Korean-born cosmetics salesman who is also charged with defrauding the government.

Mr. White told the judge that there is no evidence that Mr. Hanna paid any money to any other congressman.

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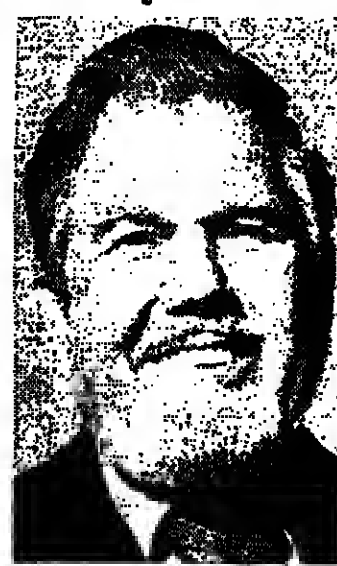
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Richard Hanna

Mr. Hanna's role, as outlined by the Justice Department attorney, was to help Tongsun Park become seller's agent for California rice to South Korea, thereby enabling Mr. Park to earn substantial commissions.

Rice Transactions

Mr. Hanna also recommended to the director of the Korean Control Intelligence Agency and other South Korean government officials that Mr. Park be designated as agent of the California rice sellers, Mr. White said. Mr. Hanna then introduced the Korean businessman to California rice growers, recommending him as their agent, the lawyer said.

For this and other help to Mr. Park, Mr. Hanna received large sums of money, Mr. White told the court.

In the original indictment, returned on Oct. 14, Mr. Hanna was charged with conspiracy, bribery, accepting an illegal gratuity, mail fraud and violating the law that requires registration of foreign agents.

The government dropped 39 counts in return for his plea to the conspiracy charge.

The government handed Judge Bryant a 33-page recitation of the case it would have brought against Mr. Hanna, all of it indicating strong evidence of a conspiracy with Tongsun Park as an agent of the South Korean government.

Woman Admits Guerrillas Killed Nicaraguan Aide

MANAGUA, March 17 (UPI).

The 28-year-old lawyer wife of an American student admitted yesterday that she lured Nicaraguan's No. 2 man to his death at the request of the Marxist Sandinista Liberation Front.

Nora Astorga de Jenkins, sought since the body of Gen. Reynaldo Perez Vega, 62, was found in her house on March 9, said that she has joined a Sandinista group operating in northern Nicaragua.

A picture of Mrs. Jenkins, dressed as a Sandinista Front guerrilla, appeared on the front page of yesterday's edition of the opposition newspaper La Prensa with her confession. She is carrying a rifle in the picture.

Her statement said that the murder of the general, chief military aide to President Anastasio Somoza, was an act of "revolutionary justice" approved and planned by the Marxist national directorship. She named Daniel Ortega, Victor Manuel Tirolo Lopez and Henry Ruiz as being three members of the directorship.

"Once the orders were given several months ago and the life, customs, actions and weaknesses of the man were investigated, and when everything was prepared, my house was chosen as the execution place for carrying out the execution of justice," said Mrs. Jenkins, a mother of two. Her husband is studying in Mexico.

Teen With Toy Gun Robs W. German Bank

BERLIN, March 17 (AP)—West Berlin police said today that they had caught a 15-year-old boy who held up a bank in the district of Rudow with a toy pistol and escaped briefly with \$3,500 deutsche marks (about \$1,000).

"Now it gets serious," the boy had said, shoving a plastic bag to a cashier. A bank employee followed him on foot from the bank and directed police to a house where the teen-ager was found in a cellar.

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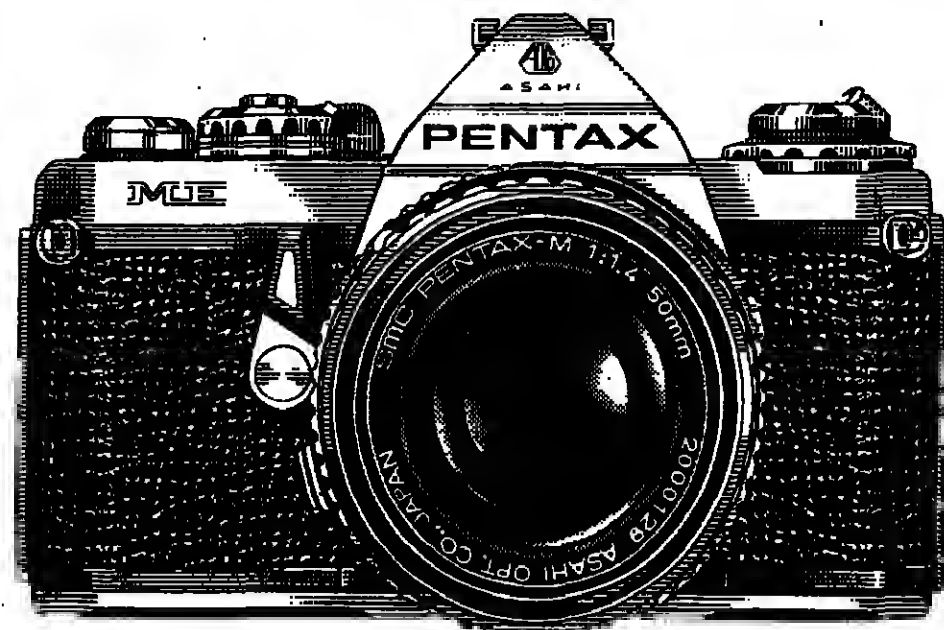
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In Bid to Reopen Majority-Rule Talks

U.S., U.K. Officials Meet Rhodesian Aides

By John F. Burns
PRETORIA, March 17 (NYT).—British and U.S. officials met here today with Rhodesian government representatives in an attempt to persuade Prime Minister Ian Smith to reopen negotiations for an internationally acceptable formula for majority rule.

Convicted of Anti-State Plot

13 Executed by Zaire Regime; Mobutu Bars Rights Criticism

KINSHASA, Zaire, March 17 (UPI).—Thirteen persons, including nine army officers, were shot at dawn here today by President Mobutu Sese Seko after being convicted of plotting to overthrow the government.

The executions were carried out a day after a court-martial sentenced 19 persons to death on charges of plotting against the security of the state. Five of the accused were sentenced in absentia.

Mr. Mobutu said in a broadcast that he had commuted the death sentence of a woman named Simba, giving her life imprisonment.

"It is the first time in the history of our country that a Zairian mother is so seriously involved in a plot," he said.

Mr. Mobutu said that earlier he had repeatedly pardoned persons "found guilty of making attempts against the security of the state."

"Zaire can be cited as an example because of its chief's clemency," he said. "Pardons and amnesties have been granted frequently."

But the beneficiaries of these pardons never admitted their wrongs and never adopted an attitude of loyalty toward the state.

Overnight Star, M. McNamara, 48, Dies in Obscurity

NEW YORK, March 17 (Reuters).—Maggie McNamara, 48, who became a star overnight because of her role in the 1953 film "The Moon Is Blue," has died, a forgotten performer who made her living in recent years as a typist.

She played a stubborn virgin tending off William Holden's advances in the Otto Preminger film and was nominated for, but did not win, the Academy Award. She starred in "Three Coins in the Fountain" and "Prince of Players" before falling into obscurity.

Miss McNamara, reported to have been depressed, was found dead in her home on Feb. 18. Her death, announced yesterday, was listed by the New York City medical examiner as due to "acute chemical poisoning." She left a note.

James P. Roach

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—James P. Roach, 70, retired news editor of The New York Times, died early yesterday morning of cancer. Mr. Roach was sports editor from 1956 until his retirement in 1973.

William R. Lovett

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., March 17 (AP).—William R. Lovett, 91, president and chairman of Piggly-Wiggly Corp. and one of Florida's least-known multimillionaires, died Wednesday.

Vietnam Warns Cambodia on War

BANGKOK, March 17 (AP).—Vietnam claimed yesterday that Cambodian military units have penetrated the frontier close to the southwestern coastal town of Ha Tien in what it called a "great escalation" of the border fight between the two Communist neighbors.

A Vietnam News Agency broadcast accused the Cambodians of "barbarous crimes" and threatened serious consequences if the troops were not withdrawn. It did not mention casualty figures.

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav news agency Tanjug reported from the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh that Cambodia is ready to negotiate a solution to the dispute.

18. Your best friend back home.

(Another good reason to call home.)

An international call is the next best thing to being there.

were undertaken when Mr. Smith announced to Salisbury that he intended taking the first step toward implementation of the constitutional accord reached there earlier this month. Britain and the United States had asked that the step be deferred pending the outcome of their latest diplomatic initiative.

Counsel to Be Installed

Mr. Smith said that the executive council, overall controller of the transitional administration envisaged in the Salisbury accord, would be installed next week. The council, consisting of Mr. Smith and three moderate black leaders as equal partners, will guide the transition to the fully black government.

Secret British Documents

The reasoning behind Britain's diplomatic moves was revealed in confidential documents released in Salisbury as the Pretoria talks opened. The documents are said to be minutes of talks held in London last month by Mr. Smith and British Foreign Secretary David Owen.

The documents, made available by Mr. Smith's organization, showed Mr. Owen arguing that the parties to the Salisbury accord could resolve their difficulties by making an offer to Mr. Nkomo that would precipitate a break between him and Mr. Mugabe.

"You know that the Patriotic Front is not united," Mr. Owen was quoted as saying. He did not go into details, but analysts have long noted the personal and ideological rivalries between Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, who represent rival nationalist factions and who maintain separate guerrilla forces.

The transcript quoted Mr. Owen as saying that Britain might have accepted the Salisbury accord if a genuine effort had been made to include at least Mr. Nkomo. "I don't rule out accepting the internal talks," he said.

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CIA Use of Blacks vs. Blacks Is Reported

(Continued from Page 1)

extremists, were being financed and directed by Communist governments.

One long-time CIA operative with direct knowledge of the spying said, however, that there was an additional goal in the case of the Black Panthers living abroad: to "neutralize" them, to try and get them in trouble with local authorities wherever they could not be determined.

In his memoirs, "Honorable Men: My Life in the CIA," some of whose details were published this week in The New York Times, William Colby, former director of the CIA, acknowledged that he was unable to learn all there was to know about the CIA's domestic spying operations.

"For all my efforts," Mr. Colby wrote, "I found it impossible to do much about anything whatever was wrong" with the domestic spying programs. "It's a super-secretary and extreme compartmentalization," he added, "kept me very much on its periphery."

In his memoir, Mr. Colby does not mention the spying by blacks or the Black Panther party.

Wide Disagreement
In interviews over the last two months, former staff investigators for the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate committee were asked why their final reports did not discuss the use of black A-mericans. They disagreed widely over whom had been told what—inevitably raising questions about the efficacy and competence of the Rockefeller Commission and the Senate committee.

Some former high-level officials of the CIA acknowledged that black Americans had been used in Africa and elsewhere to spy on the Black Panthers. Full details of those activities, they said, were not disclosed to the Senate committee or the Rockefeller Commission.

In the recent interviews, a few members of both panels acknowledged that they had received some information about the CIA's spying on blacks. Most staff members, however, denied that there had been such spying.

A former high-level CIA official who was directly involved

in the Salisbury talks, said he was not surprised to learn that some senior Senate officials did not know of the use of black agents.

Two Major Programs
The Times's sources said that the CIA conducted at least two major programs involving the use of American blacks when the Black Panther party was attracting wide public attention.

One program, run by the CIA Office of Security, was operated in the Washington area and code-named Meritame.

Internal CIA documents show that black agents attended rallies and other public events, such as funerals, in hopes of identifying members of the Black Panther party.

Suspected Party Members

The agents took photographs of suspected party members and also filed numerous memorandums on automobiles believed to belong to party members.

In its report, the Rockefeller Commission did not mention that between 150 and 300 CIA domestic files on black dissidents had been destroyed before the commission's inquiry. All of the files included photographs.

The CIA documents supplied to the New York Times raise questions about the motivation for the agency's activities against the Black Panthers and other black dissidents.

A Dec. 11, 1967, memorandum by Howard Osborne, director of the Office of Security, said that many black dissidents, among them Cleaver, had sought to make the CIA a public "scapegoat" and were claiming that the agency had been involved in, among other things, the 1967 "assassina-

tion" of Patrice Lumumba, the Congo leader.

A subsequent report on CIA assassination attempts filed by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence showed that Lumumba had been a repeated target of CIA assassination efforts, which may not have been known to Mr. Cleaver when he wrote his 1967 memorandum.

Another major CIA spying program that used black Americans was centered in North and East Africa and revolved around a small number of carefully recruited agents who were sent to Algeria, Kenya and Tanzania, among other places, to keep close watch on American black radicals.

A key to the operation, a first-hand source said, was Eldridge Cleaver's decision after he was ordered to face charges of parole violation to leave the United States in 1968 and move to Algeria. In 1970, the Black Panther party formally opened an international headquarters, headed by Cleaver in Algeria.

While based in Africa, Cleaver and his colleagues visited Peking, Hanoi and Pyongyang, North Korea, and met with Palestinian guerrilla leaders.

But despite years of intense spying, the source said, the agents overseas were unable to develop any information linking Cleaver and other American black radicals to a foreign government.

One American agent posed as the operator of a small hotel in North Africa that catered to black dissidents with the help of a CIA "subsidized" by the CIA. Another posed as a poet and journalist who mingled with American radicals.

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TRAINING FLIGHT—At a military training base in southwest Rhodesia, black recruits show how to go over one of the obstacles on the assault course. About 2,000 black recruits have taken army's counter-insurgency course in seven months, officials reported.

Associated Press.

West Will Reap the Woe

Golden Triangle Opium Crop Good Again

BANGKOK, March 17 (UPI).—For the third consecutive year, the opium crop is a good one. Heroin supplies for the addicts of Asia, America and Europe are assured.

The farmers of the Golden Triangle have harvested another several hundred tons of the drug, and it has begun its journey into the arms of the drug peddlers.

This year's opium harvest, allowing for waste, seizures and local consumption, will provide enough heroin to supply 15 million addicts for a full year. That is when next year's harvest will come in, an event as predictable as the death and degradation of addicts when the crop is harvested.

The "Burma-Thailand Connection" grows, processes and funnels enough heroin to supply all addicts in Asia and Europe and an increasing number in the United States.

The almost incomprehensible and dangerous web of rival factions has made it impossible to stamp out opium production in the largely trackless jungles of the Triangle. "Hell," said a narcotics agent in Bangkok, "we can't dent it, let alone stop it."

The beautiful red-and-white flowers of the opium plant thrive in the highlands of the Golden Triangle and the farmers whose women cultivate and harvest the crops have generations of experience at it.

Most of them have never heard of heroin, let alone the cities of New York or Amsterdam. Many drug experts pity the farmers, who have to earn a living, and it is because of this sympathy that there has been no ruthless eradication of the opium crops.

Substitute Crops
Among others, Thai King Bhumibol and the United Nations have begun small programs to teach hill tribesmen to grow substitute crops such as coffee, vegetables or flowers. In

Findings in Andes Village Inquiry
Claims of Extreme Longevity Overstated

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, March 17 (NYT).—For those who had hoped that residents of the village of Vilcabamba in the Andes had found the secret of extreme longevity, the news is not good.

Some of its inhabitants reportedly had lived to the age of 140 or 150. Baptismal records were cited to show that some villagers now living were born before the U.S. Civil War. This led to an influx of tourists and people seeking clues to longevity.

However, a new inquiry has indicated that no one in the village is more than 96 years old. The finding has shaken researchers who have been following up reports of very long life spans from other areas, notably the Caucasus Mountains and the Hunza region of south Central Asia. In 1973, it was reported that one man in the Caucasus had died at the age of 168.

Washington Meeting
The revised age estimate for Vilcabamba, in Ecuador, was presented in a meeting last month at the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. It was sponsored by the National Institute of Aging and the Fogarty International Center.

Its organizers were Dr. Alexander Leaf, a professor at Harvard Medical School, and Dr. Richard Mazess of the University of Wis-

consin. Both have done research at Vilcabamba.

Dr. Mazess was trying to learn whether loss of calcium from the bones, characteristic of old age, continues unabated to great age. He has X-rayed the wrists of older people in Vilcabamba to assess bone density, but he also needed accurate ages.

To obtain these, he worked with Dr. Sylvia Forman, a specialist in quantitative anthropology at the University of California in Berkeley. They sought to verify ages from records of baptisms, marriages and deaths.

Their study showed that one man claiming to be 127 was really 92. Another, also 92, said that he was 103. A woman who gave her age as 96 proved to be 81.

They made their study after Dr. Leaf became suspicious in 1971 during visits to the three areas where great longevity has been reported—the Abkhazian region of the Caucasus in the Soviet Union, the province of Hunza in the Karakoram Mountains, now part of Pakistan, and the area of Vilcabamba. Dr. Leaf hoped to find common denominators that might account for the reported long life spans in those regions. He identified none, except a simple, pastoral life.

In Vilcabamba, he met a man said to be 127. When he returned there in 1974, he was told that he was 134.

Several factors seem to have contributed to the reports of great longevity. Chief among them was repeated use of identical names by a rather inbred population. This has made baptismal records unreliable indicators of birth dates.

The Mazess-Forman study found that such errors could largely be eliminated by asking the elderly for the names of their godparents. This identifies their true baptismal certificates. Be-

lieve the residents are of European extraction and are Roman Catholic, such records are quite complete.

A 1971 census of Vilcabamba identified nine centenarians in a population of 819. This, Dr. Leaf noted, represents a rate of 1,100 centenarians per 100,000 population. In the United States, the rate is three per 100,000. There also seemed to be an excess of elderly people less than 100 years old.

From Dr. Forman's statistical studies it appears that the general excess of the elderly is largely due to migrations of young people from the village and the movement of the elderly into it. "Individual longevity in Vilcabamba is little, if any, different from that found throughout the rest of the world," she said.

Dr. Forman believes that the older residents exaggerate their ages to gain added prestige.

In reporting on his findings in 1973, Dr. Leaf said that generally the oldest people today were not substantially older than the people 25 centuries ago. Pythagoras, in the 6th century B.C., lived to be 91. Heraclitus of Ephesus died at 96. Isocrates, an Athenian orator, at 98.

"The exceptional survival time of yesterday," Dr. Leaf wrote, "is still the exceptional survival time of today."

War Exercises
In South Korea
Called a Success

SEOUL, March 17 (AP).—An 11-day U.S.-South Korean joint exercise involving 107,000 troops, "Team Spirit," ended today with the coordinating commander, Gen. John Vessey, evaluating it as "very successful."

Gen. Vessey said: "I might say we've certainly learned that we can do what we set out to do—that is, reinforce the forces in Korea rapidly from the United States and other U.S. bases in the Western Pacific."

Gen. Vessey, the top U.S. commander in Korea, said that he was "convinced that combined defensive capabilities of the Republic of Korea and the United States will defeat any aggression" in Korea.

North Korea and its major Communist allies assailed the exercise as provocative and something that has heightened tension on the Korean peninsula.

School to Visit Japan
TOKYO, March 17 (UPI).—West German President Walter Scheel will arrive on April 16 for a six-day visit, the government announced today.

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SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Joanne Caspari in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
GENERAL MANAGER SAUDI ARABIA		Rapidly expanding private construction and manufacturing company.	Qaryah Arabia	35-45; Arab nat.; fluent Arab and Eng.; min. 10 yrs. exp. in const. ind.; w. last 3 yrs. sea. mgmt.	Ref. 6N/3936/INT. Unwick, Orr and Partners, Ltd., Baylis House, Stoke Pages Lane, Slough SL1 3PF.	I.H.T. 9-3-78
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT	Around £20,000	Major int'l insurance group.	London	Demonstr. success track record in int'l invest. mgmt.; fam. with int'l markets and procedures.	H. Lea Carlton, Inbucor/AIC, 197 Kalgithbridge, London SW7 1QH.	I.H.T. 9-3-78
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MARKETING MANAGEMENT U.S.A.	Generous	Major British int'l group.	Salt Lake City, Utah, U.S.A.	Flair for cons. goods mktg. and distrib.; 32-36; exp. marketing executive.	F.N.I. Scobie, Carwell-Dobson, Garratt Ltd., 333-337 Grand Buildings, Zealand Square, London, W.C.2.	I.H.T. 9-3-78
ADVERTISING MANAGER	HK\$150,000	For-Export Economic Review.	Hong Kong	Proven advertisement sales record; fluent English; int'l marketing exp.	The General Sales Manager, For-Export Economic Review, G.P.O. Box 47, Hong Kong.	Economist 11-3-78
HOTEL COMPANY GENERAL MANAGER	E25-30,000 + tax free	Well established expanding highly successful hotel co.	Gulf	Hotellers 35-45; min. 8 yrs. success. hotel mgmt. exp. with min. 2 yrs. running 1st-class or luxury hotel.	HGM 3838/E, Managing Director, C.I.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M 1NN. Tel.: 01-588.3588, Tx.: 867374.	Economist 11-3-78
DIRECTOR, FINANCIAL SERVICES	US\$30-35,000 net of tax + benefits	Food and Agriculture Organization.	Rome	Univ. degree financial field + MBA; 15 yrs. exp. fin. mgmt.; English + French or Spanish.	Univ. AFFD/INT. Chief, Central Recruitment FAO, Via delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome, Italy.	I.H.T. 11-3-78
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PUBLIC RELATIONS MANAGER	Motivating	One billion dollar int'l construction & business firm.	Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Mis. 5 yrs. exp. similar position; Amer. or Eng. citizen.	Ref. 10183/I.H.T. J.P. Lasserre, Sama Selection, 16-18 Rue Barbès, 92121 Montrouge, France.	I.H.T. 14-3-78
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THEATER IN LONDON

Kilted 'Twelfth Night' Reaches Halfway House

By John Walker

LONDON, March 17 (IHT).—Nancy Meckler, in her production of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" at the Young Vic, seems to have been unduly influenced by the play's secondary title—*"Or What You Will"*—and never did that sound more like the despairing lament of a writer used to seeing his work botched in performance.

What Miss Meckler wills is that Ilyria should resemble the highlands of Scotland, grim and barbaric. There is no gain from this willfulness. I found the constant flash of kilted actors

while knees, which had been hidden from the sun for many years, visually distracting. I thought, at first, that it was Miss Meckler's ingenious way of making Viola's transformation into a youth more realistic—what better male disguise for a woman than a kilt? But Viola and her brother Sebastian are dressed more in the style of Little Lord Fauntleroy.

They together with a minding Sir Andrew Ague-Cheek—well played in the usual camp manner by Martin Connor—Amanda Boxer's cool and witty Olivia and Neil Johnston's genial Malvolio seem to have strayed from some other, more conventional production.

For Sir Toby Belch is an earnest gander, straight from the slums of Glasgow, and there is no erotic spark between him and Maria given a ludicrous performance by Rosalind Bond.

Festa, too, one of Shakespeare's most sophisticated clowns, goes in for the crudest slapstick and is often accompanied by a couple of grinning idiot-servants. What are these people doing in Olivia's retinue?

And why should she object to Sir Toby Belch's behavior when she has survived herself by uncouth buffoons?

Speculation is pointless. If Miss Meckler, a talented director, knows the answers, she is keeping them to herself. The result is uncomfortable to watch. At times, she organizes her actors marvelously, to excellent comic effect, at others, everyone blunders. But little seems to have been fully thought through.

The performances that work best are those closer to the usual



Amanda Boxer, Marty Cruikshank in "Twelfth Night."

treatment of the play. Marty Cruikshank's Viola is a good performance, full of perkiness and vitality, and Neil Johnston's Caliban's Malvolio is also expertly done.

But it is a play performed so frequently that it needs to be done well or not at all. And Miss Meckler, trying to take the low road and the high road at the same time, merely provides a halfway house.

At the Greenwich Theatre, Molière's "Don Juan" translated and directed by David Thompson, is also a disappointment. That is partly our fault and Molière's. For Don Juan, in an irreverent and permissive time, is no longer the hero he was. And thus the playwright's offensively ambiguous treatment of him no longer excites.

But it is also the fault of Thompson's translation, which often jars. Such lines as "and money—the new wonder drug" summon up the wrong associations.

Frank Barrie's Don Juan is a withdrawn and icy figure most of the time so that the center of the stage is occupied by Peter O'Farrell's Sganarelle. And his is a lightweight performance that does not stand such exposure.

At the King's Head Theatre Club, Mel Smith and Bob Goody's "Are You Bored the One About Joey Baker?" is an extended

cabaret sketch rather than a play. The form may be deliberate because the action deals with the mixed-up mind of a nightclub comedian, mad and alcoholic. But it lacks any gratifying shape.

Nor does the play touch any deep emotion or much reality. Joey Baker is mad at the beginning and madder at the end, reliving his brief triumphs and his swift fall. But he is never more than a vehicle for a series of surreal, comic encounters.

Goody and Smith are a classically contrasting duo—one tall, thin, lugubrious and ingratiating; the other small, bulky, epigrammatic and threatening. And although they repeat some of their best jokes—particularly a routine with real drink and imaginary glasses—rather too often, they work up a frenetic comic momentum.

Goody as Joey Baker trying to make love to a girl in a cinema while Smith provides her dialogue and the film's sound-track—it is "Love Story"—is hilariously amusing. And some of the confessions between Goody's confused comedian and Smith's aggressive backslapping manager also achieve a comically distorted reality.

In the relaxed atmosphere of this pub theater, the show is an entertaining one. But I'm growing a little tired of performers using show business as a metaphor for the human condition. Show business has no business giving itself such airs.

A Guide To Festivals In Europe

PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—The following is a continuation of a listing of highlights of European music and arts festivals that has appeared in the editions of March 4-5 and 11-12. A further listing will appear in the IHT editions of March 25-26.

Strasbourg (June 2-18): Schubert figures prominently in the programs of the 40th festival, opening with the Mass in E-flat by the East Berlin Radio Orchestra and Chorus, in concert by the trio Pascal Rogé-Pierre Amoyal-Frédéric Loden and the Melos Quartet, and in a recital by Jeany Norman. Otherwise, the Berliner, under Heinz Roegner, also do Handel's "Judas Maccabaeus." Britten's "War Requiem" will be given by the Strasbourg Philharmonic and the opera choruses under Alain Lombard. The Spanish National Orchestra closes the festival under Rafael Frithbeck de Burgos, and violinist Isaac Stern, pianist Victoria Postnikova and Les Pervousians of Strasbourg will be on hand. (24 Rue de la Messange, 67081 Strasbourg.)

Flanders (April 12-Oct. 14): Events in historic sites in several cities of Flemish Belgium run from spring to fall and include many visiting ensembles and productions along with local products. The Deutsche Oper am Rhein brings two Rossini productions by Jean-Pierre Ponnelle, the English Music Theater Company offers Britten's "Prologue," and a double bill combines Stravinsky's "Soldier's Tale" and Walton's "Façade." The Ballet of the 20th Century and the Lar Lubovitch Dance Company are the main dance groups. Visiting musical ensembles include the Chicago Symphony, the Vienna Philharmonic, the London Symphony, the Prague Symphony, the Christ Church Cathedral Choir of Oxford, the Fires of London, Swingle II and many others. (Flanders Festival, 8111-Omroepcentrum, Reyersdreef 62, B-1040, Brussels.)

Bordeaux (May 5-21): Vivaldi's oratorio "Juditha Triumphans" will be staged at the Grand Théâtre by Dominique Delonche and conducted by Bernard Thomas and Tzong-chor's "Kling and Bellinger's" "Kling and Bellinger" will have concert performances. The English Chamber

Isaac Stern
... Strasbourg and Athens.Sviatoslav Richter
... Munich.Teresa Berganza
... Aix-en-Provence.

Orchestra, the Moscow Quartet, the duo Pierre Amoyal and Mario-Joao Pires, and pianist Lili Kraus will be here; dance will be represented by Murray Louis, the Cullberg Ballet of Stockholm and a Bali troupe with a gamelan orchestra, and mime by the company of Marcel Marceau and Fiala. Still life from Bruegel to Soutine is the subject of an exhibition at the Galerie des Beaux-Arts. (Festival de Bordeaux, 282 Rue du Faubourg Saint-Honoré, 75008 Paris; from April 18, Grand Théâtre, Place de la Comédie, 33000 Bordeaux.)

Florence (May 10-July 11): Mainly for opera, which this year includes Verdi's "I Vespri Siciliani" conducted by Leonardo Martini and Britten's "Midsummer Night's Dream" conducted by Bruno Bartoletti, and the English Music Theater Company with Purcell's "Fairy Queen" and Britten's early "Paul Bunyan." The dance program includes the Maggio Musicale's own ballet and the Alvin Nikolais troupe. The Leningrad Philharmonic is included in the concert program, and recitals are planned by Montserrat Caballé, Gidon Kremer, Maurizio Pollini and the Kontarsky piano duo. (Maggio Musicale Fiorentino, Teatro Comunale, 15 Via Solferino, 50123 Florence, Italy.)

Prague (May 12-June 4): The 50th anniversary of the death of Len Jaček is marked by the performance of most of his operas, a dance program and in concert. Another operatic rarity is "Tamerlane" by Myshkevich, an 18th-century Bohemian composer of Russian origin. The Leningrad Philharmonic, the Lyons Symphony and the Hungarian State Symphony are among visiting or-

chestras, and as usual soloists will be here from both East and West Europe. (Prague Spring, Dum umelcu, Alesova Nahrad 12, Prague 1.)

Bath (May 26-June 4): The musical program ranges from baroque to modern with a few stops on the way. The Extra Armónico Ensemble celebrates Vivaldi's 300th birthday, the Monteverdi Choir and Orchestra does Bach and Mozart, the Rye Spring Opera has a double bill of Pergolesi and Mozart, Musica Reservata offers Dufay and Josquin des Prés, the Lindsay Quartet ranges from Haydn to Tippett, and the Richard Hickox Orchestra and St. Margaret's Singers perform Haydn and Schubert masses, to touch on a few highlights. (Bath Festival Office, Linkey House, 1 Pierrepont Place, Bath BA1 1JY England.)

Lyons (June 8-July 8): Verdi's "Aida" and Rossini's "Le Comte Ory" are the spectacles in the outdoor Roman theater. Most of the other events are in the Auditorium Maurice Ravel in the city's new business center, including a performance of Verdi's Requiem, with 400 musicians, under Zdenek Macal, the Lyons and Nouvion Monde ballet troupes, a recital by Christa Ludwig, and concerts of symphonic jazz. (Festival de Lyons, Secrétariat Général, Hôtel de Ville, 69268 Lyons.)

Granada (June 19-July 2): The Moscow Philharmonic, the English Chamber Orchestra, the Ballet of the 20th Century, Mstislav Rostropovich and a homage to Schubert are included in this year's program of music and dance in the palace of Charles V, and the gardens of the Generalife. (International Festival of

Music and Dance, Teatro Real, Plaza de Isabel II s.n., Madrid 12.)

Ljubljana (June 20-Aug. 30): Opera includes the 6th Yugoslav Opera Biennale, by companies from all over the country, a visit by the Moscow Chamber Opera with Shostakovich's "The Nose" and other works, Danish opera and films. There is also a full schedule of concerts, recitals, ballet and folklore. (Festival Ljubljana, Trg Proletarske Revolucije 1-2, 61000 Ljubljana, Yugoslavia.)

Monte Carlo (July 16-Sept. 19): Concerts in the courtyard of the Palais Princier will be conducted by Rafael Kubelík, Lovro von Matačić, Yuri Ahronovich, John Pritchard and Georges Prêtre, all with leading soloists. In the Salle Garnier, programs include the Hungarian State Opera Ballet, the Joseph Rustia Ballet Troupe, an opera evening with Montserrat Caballé, a piano recital by Alexis Weissenberg, and concerts by the Solisti Veneti. (Festival International des Arts, 2A Blvd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo.)

Munich (July 9-Aug. 31): This year's novelties are the world premiere of Armin Reichmann's "Leur" and a new production of Wagner's "Lohengrin," backed by the usual generous servings of Mozart, Wagner and Richard Strauss from the repertory of the Bavarian State Opera. Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau and Sviatoslav Richter collaborate in a Lieder-matinee, and other song recitals will be given by Hermann Frey and Brigitte Fassbender. (Munich Opera Festival, Bavarian State Opera, Briefbach, 8 Munich 1.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

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THE ART MARKET: Baroque Catches the Public's Eye

By Souren Melikian
PARIS, March 17 (IHT).—After years of admiring abstract design and pure form, taste is turning toward lush, ornate art. Gone is the praise for geometricism and abstraction, stark-lined materials and austere colors. Now, the more colorful and baroque, the better.

At auction this trend is drastically changing the price scale for furniture and objets d'art. Monday at a sale conducted at

Drouot Rive Gauche by auctioneer Daniel Delaporte, assisted by experts André Paditti for 19th and 20th-century painting, Marc Revillon d'Apreval for 18th and 19th-century furniture and objets d'art, and Félix Marchais for some art nouveau pieces, some striking contrasts could be observed.

Neoclassical pieces were definitely cheap while neo-rococo and delicious art nouveau items were going through the roof.

An interesting piece was overlooked because of its neo-Roman inspiration. This was a tall oval case made of pewter with a long sinuous spout. On the underside, a date, 1848, had been engraved. This is quite rare on pewter, which is not easily datable. At 840 francs, the piece was a giveaway.

Overelaborate
Not so a tall vase, also made of pewter, with half-naked draped women perched on the shoulder in unlikely postures. The piece, signed by Madressat, a conventional sculptor of the late 19th century, went up to 2,130 francs. Only four years ago, the two pieces would probably have read the other way around.

But this was nothing compared with the extravagant prices commanded by Napoleon III furniture of the over-elaborate kind. A fussy rosewood *armoire à glace*, or wardrobe with a mirror fitted into its single door, brought a whopping 13,700 francs. A matching *bonheur-du-jour* with contorted legs and an elaborate cabinet perched on the table, further "enhanced" by Sevres porcelain plaques in the veneer, went up to 13,092 francs.

Significantly, when a sober mahogany bookcase of the same period was offered, it aroused no interest. The neo-Louis XVI fluted plasters separating the three doors of the low, well-proportioned piece are not attuned to the present mood. It fetched 2,204 francs, which is about as little as one can hope to pay for a homey piece of furniture 150 centimeters high, 130 centimeters long of just over a hundred years ago.

Similar contrasts could be noted the following day at another Drouot sale, a *vente judiciaire* held on legal grounds in which every item is sold. There are no reserve prices but no guarantees concerning period, condi-

tion, etc., since these might allow buyers to return pieces should they later discover a discrepancy with the auctioneer's description. Such conditions discourage amateurs, leaving the floor to professionals or Drouot habitués who know what they buy. At such sales, prices, unaffected by the whims of inexperienced private buyers, reflect current market trends.

This makes the figure of 3,100 francs paid for a tiny Napoleon III cabinet designed as a miniature cabinet all the more significant. Its limited attraction was chiefly some oval glass plaques painted with flowers and plants on the underside—*fonds sous verre*—set into the black painted walls.

Paintings
But when it came to the sober Restoration period or the Louis XVI style, prices were low. A pair of charming ornate candlesticks made about 1830 went for 870 francs. Later, a fine Louis XVI mahogany commode was bought by a Paris dealer for only 11,980 francs. It is the kind of piece that would have been priced at between 60,000 and 80,000 francs in expensive gal-

eries six or seven years ago. Remarkably enough, the trend seems to apply to every category. The paintings sold Monday by Daniel Delaporte reflected much the same distaste for the austere and the same enthusiasm for the picturesque. A quiet sunset river landscape in the Barbizon manner by Jacques-Henry Delpy (1877-1957), with golden clouds reflected in the dark waters, sold for only 2,000 francs. A fine still life by Antoine Vollon (1833-1900), a contemporary of Courbet and a good painter in a realistic manner, made 7,395 francs.

But when it came to a huge affair painted in 1876 by academic painter Henry Picou (1824-1895), the room throbbed with excitement. The picture illustrated a game of chess played in an "Indian temple," human figures seated on the marble checkered floor serving as pawns.

The artist probably derived his model from contemporary wood blocks of Indian architecture and costumes. It is poorly painted, cheap-looking and ludicrous—a fitting piece for the official Salon of 1876, for which Picou painted it. It rose to 123,570 francs, a fantastic price which disappoint-



Seascape by Emilio Boggio which sold for 221,670 francs.

ed the auctioneer and expert, who had been hoping to get even more.

Only one work done in a style corresponding to the tastes of five years ago, when Impressionism and austere abstraction were the order of the day, sold well. It was an impressionist landscape by Emilio Boggio (1857-1920), owing much to Manet's compositions. Boggio, born of Italian parents in Venezuela, came to France in 1882, went back to Caracas at the age of 13 and finally came back to France in 1878, when he settled for good and received French citizenship. He died at Auvers, a shrine of French Impressionism. Nevertheless, he is considered a national glory in Venezuela and it is to

this that he owes a brilliant commercial career while the rest of Impressionism is plunging. At 221,670 francs, Boggio's seascape was this week's success story at Drouot.

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EUROPEAN GALLERIES: Comparing Blake and Rowlandson

London

William Blake, 1757-1827, Tate Gallery, Millbank, London S.W.1, to May 21.

Thomas Rowlandson, 1756-1827, Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London W.1, to May 21.

Two contrasting but complementary aspects of British genius are explored to the full in these important loan shows. The Tate Gallery, cooperating with the William Blake Trust, has gathered more than 300 drawings, paintings, prints and book pages from British, American and Australian public and private collections. The Royal Academy exhibition comprises 120 Rowlandson drawings from the Paul Mellon Collection, Yale Center for British Art.

Blake is perhaps the foremost visionary in English painting and poetry. The sort of mind which could self-consciously talk with a monk of Charlemagne's time, visualize himself as a glowing fruit on a poisoned tree, "see a World in a Grain of Sand and a Heaven in a Wild Flower" clearly had no problems in portraying in print and paint the beasts of the apocalypse, the ghost of a flea, even the morning stars singing together. It is only with an exhibition of this size and quality that one can properly appreciate the breadth of Blake's vision and his power of expressing the interior man.

From Rowlandson, on the other hand, one gains a detailed knowledge of the English character as expressed in its exterior appearance. Over the fast two centuries the costumes have of course changed, but the attitudes and physical features have changed not at all since Rowlandson's piercing analytical eye was cast upon them. His "Study of a Shouting Man" (1780) is last Saturday's football hooligan to the life while the "Three Men Talking" (1815) may still be seen outside any English pub at closing time.

Spring Exhibition, Gerald M. Norman Gallery, 8 Duke Street, St. James's, London S.W.1, to March 31.

Included in this show of 100 watercolours and drawings of the 18th and 19th centuries are a good selection of pen and ink landscapes by Turner, a group of drawings by the eccentric English diplomat Sir John Crampton, who was fired while serving in Washington in 1856 for attempting to recruit Americans into the British Army, a major Edward Lear, and a handsome seascape by Thomas Churchyard.

Lucas Samaras, the Mayor Gallery, 22A Cork Street, London W.1, to April 1.

New York artist Samaras makes boxes and transformations—for example a chair transformed with cotton, paint and woodshavings into a sinister and surreal presence. The boxes are the most successful of his creations since they exploit to the maximum the decorative quality of his materials. His methods of work, however, leave open a huge range of possible developments. One will feel more competent to judge when one has seen more of his output than this first one-man in England allows.

Plazzotta, Wildenstein's, 147 New Bond Street, London W.1, to April 7.

Plazzotta is the best living sculptor in the classical figurative tradition. His work of which this is the first major retrospective in London, especially covers three fields—human form, particularly female; animal form, most particularly the famous stepphens "Red Run"; and the dance, of which he is without doubt the most sensitive portrayor.

Paris
Norman McLaren, Centre Culturel Canadien, 5 Rue de

Constantine, Paris 7, to April 2.

This is an exhibition of some 30 drawings by an artist whose creative work in the field of animated cartoons has earned him a reputation that is something of a cult. The Canadian Cultural Center is not only showing McLaren's drawings but also five programs of his films and a selection of works by pioneers in the field of animation (Emile Cohl, Oscar Fischinger, Alexander Alexeeff and Clare Parker) who had an influence on him. The drawings give an interesting insight into McLaren's difficult personality. There is a self-portrait which first appears to represent a very modern-faced person—until one realizes that it is a double profile, face to face. This is consonant with McLaren's mildly schizoid talent and humor. Both of these are reflected in a graphic which, among other things, shows the wilful metamorphosis of a figure 4 and a figure 2. What is really remarkable here, and a measure of the work's relevance, is that we smile. This is so because we are instinctively aware that all symbols in McLaren's world refer back to humanity, and when symbols begin to behave, they are showing a human trait. The changing figures are not a formal exercise: Their metamorphosis is an act of communication in which a mere numeral becomes a puppet image of a human type. While McLaren has an acute sense of the formal, he also has a sense of movement which introduces the human quality of contradiction. Instead of formalizing the human he has found a way to humanize the simple forms. He is naturally interested in patterns, but he is always aware of the drive and emotions that infect them.

Reinhardt and His Contemporaries, Institut Néerlandais, 121 Rue de Lille, Paris 7, to April 30.

This magnificent display of some 130 drawings by Dutch artists of the 17th century represents a small part of the collection donated to the Institut Néerlandais by the late Pils Lugt. The exhibition was in New York until a month ago at the Pierpont Morgan Library. It reveals a specific quality of drawing as an intimate image. There is often a deeper sincerity in drawings than in paintings, and this constitutes their charm. With Rembrandt, of course, the case is different, since he was very quickly above conventions. But artists with lesser claims to greatness come into their own as soon as they set aside the brush for the pencil. Thus Vermeers, Severus, Doort, De Bleschop or Van Witel, for instance.

Donation Pierre Lévy, Orangerie des Tuileries, Paris 1, to April 16.

This is the last exhibition to be shown at the Orangerie before it closes for 18 months and then becomes the home of the Walter-Guillaume collection. Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Lévy have given their own

large collection to the city of Troyes. The present display includes nearly 500 items, including more than 100 paintings, drawings and sculptures by Derain. Most of the big names of the 20th century in France are represented here and some of the 19th (e.g. Courbet). The strange career of Derain is well illustrated, from his early fauvist days, through a writer of styles that marked a career of 50 years of painting. There are a good number of decorative sculptures by Derain too (the Lévy collection has 77 of them) and the Orangerie is also displaying some 60 items of African art which the Lévis collected.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome
Jean-Pierre Velly, Don Chisciotte, 21 Via A. Brunetti, through March.

Velly, a French printmaker who lives in Italy, has colored his recent etchings with watercolor, a technique which does not always enhance the sober elegance of the acid-bitten line. Here, however, it succeeds, especially in small seascapes, splashy vortexes

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ISLAMIC ARMS AND ARMOUR

Most of the 'L' sections of the New York Stock Exchange are missing.

Moser-Proell Captures A Giant Slalom Victory For the Season Finale

AROSA, Switzerland, March 17 (AP)—In a spectacular, controversial and today to the women's World Cup season, Austria's downhill skier, Annemarie Moser-Proell, won her first giant slalom race in more than a year and captured second place in the overall standings in the last event of the winter.

But it was more than three hours before the 24-year-old skier of Austrian skiing knew that she had won, after one race official claimed that she had missed a gate on the home stretch of the second run.

Unable to decide whether to disqualify her, a five-man jury appointed by the International Ski Federation flew to Zurich for a closer look at slow-motion television playback before telephoning its decision to place her first.

Earlier, millions of television viewers saw Moser-Proell capture both slalom runs without apparent mishap to pick up maximum marks and move on to 147 World Cup points, pushing last season's World Cup champion, Switzerland's Lise-Marie Morerod, into third place.

Victory here also meant the Austrian woman ended the season only seven points behind Hanni Wenzel, Liechtenstein's new World Cup champion. But not even that was enough to satisfy her.

"Miraculously, I have won the cup," she said after today's race, referring to the giant slalom at Val d'Isère early in the season where she was disqualified from second place and lost 20 World Cup points because her dress did not comply with official rules.

Sliding with elegant ease and technical brilliance, Moser-Proell

—five times a World Cup winner—never looked like giving ground to the recognized slalom specialists as she swept to her first giant slalom victory since returning to competitive skiing in December, 1976, a year after she had retired.

Epple Second
Her combined time of 2:36.54 was more than 1 1/2 seconds faster than Irene Epple of West Germany who finished second in 2:37.91.

Morerod, who placed sixth in the opening run, tried desperately to narrow the gap in the second, but found Moser-Proell in determined form and only managed to climb to third place.

This, however, was high enough for her to retain her giant slalom title and stage off the challenge of Hanni Wenzel, the only person who could have caught her. Wenzel could only place eighth, although this did not affect the overall 1977-78 World Cup title, which she had won before today's race.

3 60 Down
The gate that caused the trouble in Moser-Proell's victory—the 46th in the 48-gate second run—proved to be the end of the road for three of her strongest challengers—West Germany's Maria Epple (younger sister of Irene), Abbi Fisher of Conway, N.H., and Fabienne Serrat of France all of whom fell there.

It also knocked more than a second off Clancy Nelson's time, but the woman from Luton, Minn., managed to place a combined fourth. Another American, Christine Cooper was not as fortunate.

Initially placed 22d, she thought that she had successfully completed both runs of the 1,400-meter course before the judges were informed that she, like Moser-Proell, also had apparently missed a gate. This time the jury upheld the verdict and disqualified her.

Experts here said that the conditions were in favor of the downhillers like Moser-Proell—quick, hard and not too bumpy. The race was to have been held yesterday, but heavy winds caused a 24-hour postponement and more than 60 centimeters of snow fell overnight.



French rugby team lines up for practice to prepare to meet Wales in a crucial Five Nations match in Cardiff.

Rugby's Big Game Will Answer a Big Question

By Bob Donahue

CARDIFF, Wales, March 17 (UPI)—The French are "right-angled to death" of Wales and the Welsh are asked with rugby, if you believe the two coaches. Jean Desclaux and John Dawes were both exaggerating, but Desclaux's grin was much broader.

The truth is, however, that the French are stumbling over each other to declare that Wales is the favorite here tomorrow in the biggest Five Nations match anybody can remember.

For the third straight season, Wales and France have each beaten the other three times in the last five years. In 1976 England was also for four, Ireland won once and Scotland twice. Last year Ireland was whitewashed, Scotland beat no one else and England won against both.

Irish players spent St. Patrick's Day outside London today preparing for their match on the fifth and last Saturday. That Twickenham result will settle the middle of this year's standings. Scotland has already finished alone at the bottom with four losses.

France Admitted To Rugby Board
CARDIFF, Wales, March 17 (UPI)—The French Rugby Federation was notified today that it has been admitted to the international governing board of rugby union.

"Rugby is practically the only major sport that has withstood the aggression of money," French federation president Albert Ferrasse said in announcing admission to what Frenchmen refer to as "the club."

Rugby has been played in France for almost a century, but always in a degree of ostracism from the International Board members: Britain, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, South Africa, Australia and New Zealand.

each and Ireland at St. France has the edge against Wales, though, with nine victories to seven losses and three ties.

What is new is the simultaneous reign of both since 1976, whereas in the past their strong periods alternated. Home advantage alone has decided between them recently. The grand slam—a sweep of all four championship games—went to Wales in 1976 with a 19-13 victory in Cardiff and to France last year by 16-9 in Paris.

Never before have grand-slam winners of the two previous years met with the grand-slam rubber at stake in the third year. If France wins, it will be the first time anyone took the team in consecutive years since England in 1933 and 1934. If Wales wins, it will stand alone with eight grand slams (since 1908) to seven for England, two for France and one each for Scotland and Ireland.

Experience has been delaying the decline of the proud Welsh team of the 1970s. The seven

Welsh backs announced for tomorrow average 29 years old, or five years more than the French backs. In terms of international games played, the top-sided averages are 31 and 10.

Five of the French backs are in their first international season, and wings Daniel Bustaffa and Guy Novès will be playing their first Five Nations game tomorrow. Gareth Edwards, probably the best scrumhalf in rugby history, first played for Wales in 1967 (against France) and is now 30, with 53 internationals behind him. French scrumhalf Jérôme Gallon is 22 and has played three times.

The new backs were brought in this year to open up France's attacking game, and have yet to do it. Welsh class can be hard to rattle. Welsh placekicking is also a danger, although France, showing previously uncharacteristic discipline, has been drawing fewer penalties than its opponent lately.

The forward battle will be

crucial. The fine French pack of last year, practically unchanged, has played below its reputation this year, while the Welsh have improved. The French are faster and will be trying to tire and scatter the Welsh, while English referee Alan Welby struggles to keep the lid on a fraying pack.

Whatever the score tomorrow—the championship has gone four years without a single tie, as a tie is long overdue here or at Twickenham—the big question in Cardiff involves the game itself: Is great rugby still possible? While the Welsh club and national training turns out fitter and bigger players, attacking loose forwards and threequarters loose room and flair, and more experts and fans answer "no."

Signs are that the secret behind French style, this week is a revolutionary reaction to play good rugby, winning by the margin. If Jean-Claude Skria and his mates can enjoy themselves and answer "hell," winning would be a likely bonus. And Desclaux will look mighty clever.

Tension High, Security Tight

Gerulaitis Faces Mitton in Davis Cup Opener

By Neil Andrus

NASHVILLE, March 17 (UPI)—While anti-apartheid leaders

sauntered down crowd estimates for protest demonstrations here this weekend, Vitas Gerulaitis of Kings Point, L.I., was drawn to play Bernie Mitton of South Africa in tonight's opening singles match of the North American Zone Davis Cup final.

Harold Solomon of Silver Spring, Md., will meet Byron Bertram in the second three-of-five-set match at the Vanderbilt University Memorial Gymnasium.

The doubles match between Fred McNeil of Chevy Chase, Md., and Sherwood Stewart of Baytown, Tex., and the world's top team of Fred McMillan and Bob Hewitt will be played tomorrow afternoon. The draw for the final two singles matches Sunday afternoon will be Mitton-Solomon followed by Bertram-Gerulaitis.

Plans to picket entrances to the gymnasium during all three days of the competition were discussed at a meeting of anti-apartheid leaders. Yesterday, Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, issued a "final call to the United States Tennis Association" to withdraw its support of the series and outlined plans for a three-mile protest march tomorrow from the Capitol to Centennial Park near the Vanderbilt campus.

"If we don't have 2,000 people, I will be personally disappointed," Hooks said. The latest estimate contrasted with earlier predictions that had run as high as 40,000 and that Hooks had labeled "the largest since the 1960s."

The decision to lessen crowd estimates was seen among some civil rights leaders as a political hedge by Hooks in the event that support does not materialize. "It was our decision, deliberately made, that if we could have representative people from all over the nation, they could carry the message at this point," Hooks said.

Liverpool Draws Borussia for Semifinal Clash

ZURICH, March 17 (AP)—League Champions Cup holders Liverpool and the team they beat in last year's final, Borussia, were drawn today to clash again in the semifinal of this season's Champions Cup.

The other semifinal is between Italian champions Juventus of Turin, and FC Brugge, of Belgium. In the Cup Winners Cup, Dynamo Moscow will meet Austria Vienna while Twente Enschede, of Holland, will face last season's beaten finalists Anderlecht, of Belgium.

In the UEFA Cup, the German club Borussia beaten only once in eight encounters in the competition so far—take on Switzerland's Grasshoppers, the surprise team of the semis, which has never reached the last four of a European competition.

The other half of the UEFA draw pairs the powerful Dutch side PSV Eindhoven—the current European leaders—with Barcelona, which has eliminated two English clubs on its way to the semifinals.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE						
Patrick Division						
	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
Islanders	45	14	13	97	290	176
Philadelphia	39	16	12	90	361	177
Montreal	37	25	18	72	233	227
Rangers	34	31	13	60	227	227

Rangers	34	31	13	60	227	237
Smythe Division						
Chicago	26	25	17	69	188	196
Vancouver	19	35	15	53	310	274
Colorado	13	36	30	46	214	239
Los Angeles	15	42	12	42	196	263
San Jose	14	46	7	25	161	270

WALES CONFERENCE												
Narris Division												
Montreal	51	9	9	111	308	159						
Anges	27	28	14	88	212	200						
olt	25	29	12	64	208	227						
sburgh	21	30	17	59	216	286						
hington	12	43	12	35	150	356						

Adams Division	44	14	8	87	278	172
San Jose	40	14	15	95	257	180
San Jose	38	19	10	83	242	187
San Jose	19	40	10	48	189	281
Inched division title.						

Thursday's Games:
Detroit 3, Los Angeles 3 (Bowness, Thompson 2, Gosses, Murphy, Taylor).
Buffalo 3, Philadelphia 1 (Gosses, Thompson, Perrault, Gosses, Sladen).
Boston 3, Minnesota 3 (McDonald, Johnston 2, Sheppard, Smith, O'Reilly, Callahan, Brassard, Jensen).

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Algeria (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Lebanon (air)	\$ 85.50 47.00
Angola (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Luxembourg	\$ 6.00 3.00
Argentina (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Malaysia (air)	\$ 97.50 54.00
Australia (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Mali (air)	\$ 97.50 54.00
Austria (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Malta (air)	\$ 97.50 54.00
Bahamas (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Mexico (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Bahrain (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Morocco (air)	\$ 85.50 47.00
Barbados (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Nepal (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Belgium (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Netherlands (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Belize (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	New Zealand (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Bermuda (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Norway (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Bhutan (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Poland (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Bolivia (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Portugal (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Bosnia (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Romania (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Brazil (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Saudi Arabia (air)	\$ 85.50 47.00
Brunei (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Singapore (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Bulgaria (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Spain (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Burkina Faso (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Switzerland (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Burundi (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Taiwan (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Cambodia (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Tanzania (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Cameroon (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Togo (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Canada (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Tunisia (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Cape Verde (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Turkey (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Cayman Islands (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	U.S.S.R. (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Uganda (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Dominican Republic (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Ukraine (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
Dominica (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00	Uzbekistan (air)	\$ 114.00 63.00
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Messersmith Injures Shoulder, Could Be Out for Season

NEW YORK, March 17 (UPI)—Whenever someone asked New York Yankees manager Billy Martin what he was going to do with all those terrific pitchers he had on hand, Martin would retort: "You can never have too much pitching." Maybe he was right.

The Yankees' crowded staff he has packed as people thought it might be this season. Andy Messersmith, who became a Yankee last winter while recovering from elbow surgery, was on his way back to New York last night to be examined by a Yankee team physician after suffering a shoulder separation during a routine play at first base yesterday.

The 32-year-old right-hander, who led the National League in 1976 in shutouts (7), games started (40), and complete games (19), may be out for the season. He tripped over the bag while covering first base during the Yankees' 3-2 victory over the Chicago White Sox, an accident frighteningly similar to the one which led to last year's operation, when he fell on his elbow on the mound while trying to field a line drive.

Rotation Slot
Messersmith, a 20-game winner in both leagues, had been almost certain to break into the Yankees' starting rotation. There were at least a dozen pitchers fighting for 12 spots on the world champions' roster, but Messersmith, who won a celebrated free-agent case in court two

years ago, had been throwing well.

"The kid has worked so hard," said executive vice-president Al Rosen. "He was depressed as hell. You can imagine how he feels."

The Yankees went on to win the game in 10 innings, 3-2, on Joe Lefebvre's RBI single that scored Mickey Rivers.

In other exhibition games yesterday, Atlanta downed Baltimore, 4-2; Boston beat Houston, 3-2; St. Louis rallied to beat Detroit, 6-3; Kansas City beat Pittsburgh, 8-6; Minnesota topped Montreal, 6-3; the New York Mets surprised Toronto, 8-2; Philadelphia routed Cincinnati, 14-4; Chicago edged Cleveland 14-7; Oakland cruised San Diego, 19-0; California ousted Seattle, 11-0 and San Francisco topped Milwaukee, 8-2.

Yanks Give Up 2
Phil Niekro, Craig Sick and Tommy Boggs held the Orioles to two hits as the Braves rolled to victory—George Scott belted winning home runs and Jim Rice had three RBIs to lead the Red Sox over the Astros. The Cards scored four eighth-inning runs to nip the Tigers.

U.L. Washington hit a two-run single in the sixth inning to high-light the five-run inning and Willie Wilson added two RBIs to lead the Royals over the Pirates. Dales Soderholm blistered a three-run homer over the left center field wall to give the Twins the victory over the Expos. John Stearns hit a solid homer in the fourth inning for the deciding run and Ed Kranepool had another home as the Mets downed the Blue Jays.

The Phillies scored seven runs in the fourth inning as Larry Bowa and Gary Maddox drove in two runs and Richie Hebner and Bob Boone both had homers to aid the rout of the Reds. The



Pitcher Andy Messersmith collapses in pain after injuring shoulder in play at first.

Cubs exploded for six runs in the eighth inning led by Mike Kelleher's two-run single and Mike Semper's two-double. Gary Thomassen had to eighth-inning

Oakland after being traded by home runs in his first game for Oakland after being traded by the Giants for Villa Blue, sparking an 11-run inning that led the A's

triumph over San Diego. Don Aase and Ken Brett combined for a six-hitter as the Angels scored their seventh victory in nine exhibition games.

Kentucky and Michigan State Advance in NCAA Tournney

NEW YORK, March 17 (AP)—Kentucky and Michigan State won as expected last night and advanced to the finals of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's Midwest regionals while UCLA suffered a knockout from Arkansas in the West.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE									
Atlantic Division									
	W	L	Pct	GB					
Philadelphia	47	23	.701	—					
New York	38	32	.539	11 1/2					

Boston	26	40	.385	21		
Atlanta	28	42	.373	22		
New Jersey	18	52	.351	30	1	2
Central Division						
San Antonio	42	26	.618	—		
Washington	31	31	.537	5	1	2
Cleveland	34	33	.489	8	1	3

Art Buchwald

The Joy of Sprinkling

WASHINGTON—In all the controversy being raised about the amounts of sugar used on breakfast cereals, everyone against them has mentioned the danger to children's teeth. But no one has brought forward the argument against what they have done to the moral fiber of our youth.

When I was a child, all dry breakfast cereals came uncooked. My generation put its own sugar on cornflakes and Wheaties. This required one of the first important decisions every one of us had to make. How many teaspoons or tablespoons should one sprinkle over the flakes? Each child in our family handled the problem differently.

My sister Doris used to start with a half-teaspoon and claim that was all she wanted. But as she got halfway through, her Puffed Wheat, she would put on another teaspoon when no one was looking.

When I pointed this out, she would threaten to spill her leftover milk on me. My sister Edith always seemed to use up whatever was in the sugar bowl, and wouldn't leave any for the rest of us. When I told her she had to fill the sugar bowl if she used the last teaspoon, she threatened to spill her leftover milk on me.

My sister Alice was different. She refused to pass the sugar unless I said, "Please." In those days no self-respecting brother ever would dare to say "please."

Chess Championship To Begin July 16

AMSTERDAM, March 17 (UPI).—The world chess championship series between titleholder Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union and challenger Viktor Korchnoi, a statesman former Soviet citizen, will start July 16, the international chess federation announced today.

The series, to be played at Baguio City in the Philippines, will last until a contestant has won six matches.

to his sister, so I had to reach across the table and grab the bowl, and spill all her leftover milk on her.

It wasn't just a question of how much sugar you wanted on your Post Toasties. The beauty of the nonsugared flakes was that it gave you something extra to do at breakfast.

Putting your own sugar on your cereal gave one a sense of responsibility, and when doing it you were always reminded about "the starving people in China."

The head of the house would say as you were doing it, "Don't waste the sugar. Remember the starving people in China."

To this day, every time I eat dry cereal my thoughts immediately go to the starving people of China, and I wonder how they're doing.

It seems to me that something went out of the backbone of American children when the cereal companies decided to "frost" their flakes. They took away the joy of sprinkling. It was the first of many big brother acts that large corporations in this country have been guilty of, and I date the decline and fall of the American spirit to the day the cereal companies began sweetening their own products.

Today's kids are so used to having their own cereal sugar-coated that they cannot conceive of a time when their parents actually had to fight for the sugar bowl.

I know that in my house, every time I have made the point that we once had to die in and scoop out every grain of sugar for ourselves I get nothing but yawns.

The kids don't want to hear what it was like to hold your hand over the cereal bowl and have to sprinkle the sugar evenly, not only in the middle but around the sides as well.

Our children have grown up to believe that for the rest of their lives there will always be someone else to put sugar on their food. It comes as a terrible shock to them when they reach puberty and discover that life is not all frosty flakes.

Speaking for myself, I know that if someone had coated my flakes when I was a kid I would have never known the joy of sprinkling, and also the beads in my mouth most probably would not be my own.

MARY BLUME

Mr. Average Leading Man Moves On and Up

LONDON (UPI).—Robert Powell, 31, may not be exactly a household name, but he sees himself as a household product. "I am a packet of soap powder," he says. "I don't know why a housewife would choose me over 20 other packets of soap powder."

Still, it is his job to make her do so and after 12 years as an actor it looks as if he may be succeeding. "Don't Go, Robert, Don't Go," pleaded a recent headline in an English women's magazine about Powell's plan to go to the United States. The fifth edition of Halliwell's Filmgoer's Companion, on the other hand, sums him up in one line: "Red-haired British leading man of the 1970s."

One of these recent films many British leading men, and of course, in the 1970s, and Powell is having a good go. He was praised by The New York Times for his "brilliant portrayal" of Mahler in the Ken Russell film and last year he was seen as Paul Revere in Liana Cavan's philosophical extravaganza on the Reformation, "The Nine Days' Queen."

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Robert Powell in remake of "The Thirty-Nine Steps."

like that create a space and have a great energy that you can use," he says.

Now, in a complete turnaround, he has just made two pictures with a comparative unknown, Don Sharp. Both pictures are remakes. "Four Feathers" is Powell thinks, the fifth film version of A.E.W. Mason's immensely romantic tale. The other film, now being completed in Scotland, is the third version of "The Thirty-Nine Steps," with Powell as Richard Hannay.

"I am taking a sidestep in my career because I like to keep people guessing a lot," Powell says.

Born in Salford, Lancashire, Powell made his debut in provincial repertory as a 60-year-old seafarer in Stoke-on-Trent. His first big success came in a TV series about three scientists, "Doomwatch."

"I didn't have many lines. I just had to stand there. I developed a concentrated attitude of sitting and listening. After a while, the director said, 'You're doing it well. I'm going to write for you.'"

Powell got recognition from working with such hard-driving directors as Cavan, Zeffirelli and Ken Russell, for whom he also made "Tommy" and nearly made "Lisztomania" ("He asked me but I thought I was busy"). He was not put off by their high-powered ways: "Directors

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up defusing a warhead that had fallen off an American bomber."

Powell's demise brought record letters of objection from viewers. Powell went to play Jode the Obscure, and at Leeds Playhouse, Hamlet:

"It's the one part where you can be yourself because he has a lot in common with the psychological makeup of an actor. So most actors in their 30s understand him and he understands them. One needn't even worry about one's interpretation being original. Powell says: 'What is original is the fact that you're playing it.'"

In his next film, to be made partly in the United States, he plays a soccer player. He will also co-produce it. He has formed his own company but one of the producer's problems is finding a bankable star and Powell says he hasn't quite reached that point yet.

On the other hand, there is time. From his study of the trade papers, Powell, who is 33, says: "There is nobody who is bankable who is under 35. Most of them are over 40. There are no film stars in their 30s—I'm talking about distributors' film stars whom they can count on to bring in a certain amount of money."

Powell thinks he will have to move with his wife and small son to the United States. "It's very difficult, high impossible, for a British actor to create a world market for himself in films. America controls 55 per cent of the market."

For all his wish to move on and up, Powell has a certain sense of security because he knows he is in it for life. He quotes Albert Finney saying to him, "I know I can't act until I'm 75. I may not always be a star but there will always be someone somewhere who will want to see me." Powell, too, feels secure's long span of time ahead.

"If someone asked me to do Descent in Harrogate or an adventure film in Hong Kong, I'd choose the adventure film in Hong Kong because I've never been there. There's always time to go to Harrogate," he says.



SHAMROCK CEREMONY—Irish Ambassador John Gerald Molloy presents a shamrock in a Waterford crystal vase to President Carter to mark this year's St. Patrick's Day.

PEOPLE: Singer in a Squeeze Play With 16-Foot Snake

Singer Joe Savage was just finishing his act in Montgomery, Ala., with a frenetic number in which he portrayed the devil—complete with smoke-filled stage and burning altar—when things started to go wrong. As the tempo reached a climax, Savage reached down into a wicker basket and pulled out a 16-foot Burmese python, wrapped it around his body and sank into the smoke. He stayed in the smoke just a bit too long, and alarmed backstage crew members had to rescue the performer from the smoky depths. The snake had been squeezing in earnest. Savage, who was treated and released from a hospital, said that the female snake was pregnant and apparently became overly excited.

Count Desmond swallowed seven swords in Hamilton, Ontario, breaking the record of six that he set a year ago. The feat, witnessed by four people on stage at a tavern, will be submitted to the Guinness Book of World Records. Desmond, 36, held the blades down for two seconds.

Actor Burt Reynolds has become the 1,698th entertainer to have a star dedicated to him on the Hollywood Walk of Fame. Reynolds' star was placed between those dedicated to actress Jan Sterling and band leader Fee

Wee Wee. There are 824 blank stars still to be dedicated in the sidewalk.

The heirs of singer Jim Croce will receive \$675,000 in an out-of-court settlement with Roberts Airway and Mustang Aviation of Dallas, according to Tom Davis, lawyer for the Croce heirs. Croce and four members of his musical group were killed in a plane crash in 1973. In addition, a jury in Dallas decided that heirs of Kenneth Certeas, also killed in the crash, should receive \$300,000.

Screw magazine publisher Al Goldstein, the subject of two federal obscenity trials in Kansas, has pleaded guilty to obscenity charges filed only against his company—Milky Way Productions Inc.—and paid a \$30,000 fine. In accepting the guilty plea, the federal government agreed to drop personal charges against Goldstein, thus ending a case that began more than three years ago.

Former U.S. beauty queen Joyce McKinney, the 27-year-old woman who is awaiting trial in London for kidnapping her Mormon lover, Kirk Anderson, has had the terms of her bail amended so she can go out at night. Miss McKinney and her friend Keith May, 34, had been under 24-hour police guard for two days to the police. Now the curfew is lifted and she need report only once a day.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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GREAT BRITAIN

MOVIES IN PARIS

Chabrol Goes to New World But Takes Old Technique

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Feb. 7 (UPI)—It is the ambition of most European directors to go to America. The great Hollywood studio system, which has produced the most famous names in the world, is the ultimate goal. But Claude Chabrol, a French director who has been making films in France since 1959, has decided to go to America. He has signed a contract with the American Film Institute to make a film in the United States. Chabrol is a 47-year-old director who has made 15 films in France. He is known for his realistic and often violent films. His new film, "Le Bois de Boulogne," is a comedy about a man who is killed and then brought back to life. It is a film that Chabrol has made in a very different style from his previous work.

Chabrol's new film, "Le Bois de Boulogne," is a comedy about a man who is killed and then brought back to life. It is a film that Chabrol has made in a very different style from his previous work. The film is a comedy about a man who is killed and then brought back to life. It is a film that Chabrol has made in a very different style from his previous work. The film is a comedy about a man who is killed and then brought back to life. It is a film that Chabrol has made in a very different style from his previous work.

From Canada, Chabrol has brought back nothing new. He set forth on his expedition with the scenario of a detective novel and a band of French players, adding to his company several English-speaking actors: Donald Sutherland, Donald Pleasence, David Hemmings and Ian Ireland. The result—with the French participants dubbed into English for the original version—closely resembles Chabrol's

recent work in France with its dialogue in translation.

It begins with the customary shock treatment. A young girl has been brutally stabbed to death in a dark alley and the solving of the mystery becomes the duty of a police investigator (Sutherland). His probing reveals the conflict in a middle-class home in which a girl, sister of her cousin's affair, with her brother, a police officer, is misled justice. It is acceptably presented, with Audie Laury as the lying adolescent, Lisa Langlois as the victim, Stéphane Audran as an imperceptive housewife (an assignment foreign to her style and one that she brings off to her credit), Laurent Malet as the boy accused of the killing. David Hemmings as an office manager and Donald Pleasence as a lawyer with a full record who is "hired" for questioning Chabrol has engineered it in his familiar manner with the accent on horror and suspense, but travel has not broadened either his choice of material or his directorial practice.

"Le Bois de Boulogne" (at the Elysées Linceux and the Quinze) is a Polish adaptation of a Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz novel.

Iwaszkiewicz, one of Poland's leading poets, a Slav symbolist of high repute and wide influence, has written among his prose works "Bastille on the Plain of Sandomierz," about the 18th-century rebellion against "James II," and "Mother Joan of the Angels," concerning the demonic possession of nuns in a 17th-century convent. The latter has been transformed into a striking Polish film, and the former, has matter that begs for cinematic realization.

Wajda's film version of "Le Bois de Boulogne" is an extraordinarily skillful transcription,

Lisa Langlois and David Hemmings in thriller by Chabrol, "Blood Relatives."

the director having in common with the author a lyric sense. He has not sought to transform the original into routine screen drama. The Iwaszkiewicz tale is one of moods, atmosphere, revealing feelings. Meandering and subjective, it is utterly free of the cinema's usual agitation, known as "action."

A young man, ill with tuberculosis, returns from a Swiss sanatorium to spend his last months with his older brother, a forest warden. The elder is an embittered widower who, aside from the case of his little daughter, is isolated from everything about him. The younger man, though in death's shadow, would make the most of his remaining time. He is full of cheer and humor, delights in the piano and finds comfort in the arms of a peasant woman, which scandalizes his restrained relative.

The story is not the stuff of the common screenplay. Its literary quality of Turgenev coloring, its nuances, its tone and tempo and its haunting bitter-sweet flavor would evade the set strategy and maneuvers of most directors. That Wajda has captured them so effectively is remarkable. He has drawn the scene of the romantic countryside with its birch forest and tranquil lakes with a fine painter's perception.



and he has succeeded with suave but firm touch in depicting the contrasting attitudes of the two men and the metamorphosis caused by their association. Olgierd Lukaszewicz as the doomed younger man and Daniel Olbrychski as the elder brother contribute characterizations that harmonize with the leisurely rhythm of Wajda's poetic retelling of the narrative.

Michel Cacoyannis' "Iphigenia" (at the Mardigan, the Saint-Germain Studio and the Gaumont Rive-Gauche in Greek) recounts the Euripides tragedy faithfully, though not in classic form. Stripped of the rituals of the antique stage, denuded of its accompanying chorus and with its lengthy tirades shortened, it pictures with an overlong beginning Agamemnon's sacrifice of his daughter to stir the calm that holds his ships in the Bay of Aulis.

A 15-year-old actress, Tatiana Panamiridou, is a memorable Iphigenia, reluctant to die but

courageous in her martyrdom. The other performances, too, are of unusual distinction: Irene Pappas' Clytemnestra, Costa Kazakos' Agamemnon, Christos Tsangas' wily Ulysses, Dimitri Aroni's crafty priest and Panos Micalopoulos as the handsome Achilles.

Eugene Ionesco has declared this the most beautiful film he has ever seen.

The French Oscar—the César—was bestowed on "Providence" as the best French film of 1977 at televised ceremonies in the Salle Pleyel Saturday evening. The award was made on the grounds that its director, Alain Resnais, is a Frenchman, though his film was shot in English. The verdict may be questioned, but let it pass, for a more amazing announcement greeted the ears of the assembled. The best French scenario of 1977—that for "Providence"—was found to have been written in English by an Englishman, David Mercer.

DINING IN LONDON

The Oyster Bar That's Almost a Club

By Naomi Barry

LONDON (UPI)—Five per cent of Scott's customers pay cash, 20 per cent pay with credit cards and the remainder have monthly accounts. Signing is tantamount to belonging.

Scott's is a 127-year-old London institution that moved from Piccadilly to Mayfair a decade ago and proclaimed itself "the most noted restaurant in the world for oysters and lobsters."

The change of premises brought a handsome younger clientele. The atmosphere is plush club with flattering lighting, and guests insist on honorable claret and hock, informally smooth service, and goodies like Devon crab and the finest Dover sole.

So many of the diners seem to know each other, it is hard to believe that membership dues are not required. Regulars have their likenesses reproduced on place mats. To be caricatured has the cachet of being a gill-edged card-carrying member.

Consequently, in Scott's oyster bar, it is possible to eat off one of London's well-known solicitors or men-about-town. Women are never caricatured.

Popular Item

When London was more of a gentleman's club town than it is today, a popular item in the private dining rooms of the house was a carpenter's table. The appellation referred to a thick file steak treated like a portmanteau. A pocket was slit down one side, into which were slipped three oysters. To the delight of traditionalists, this old-fashioned oddity is a staple on Scott's menu. Irish salmon, featured throughout January, is pushed aside in

February when the Scottish fish season opens.

Whether Irish or Scottish, paper-clipped to the menu is a note announcing "New Season Fresh Salmon, poached, grilled or meunière." On the tab, co-director Philip Lawless had handwritten in ink, "Very expensive." The warning pays off. At £8 (\$13.50) a portion, it is the dish most in demand. To savor the flaky pink flesh at its best, the management advises that it be plainly poached, topped with a slice of cucumber and carrot for color, and flanked by a few tiny new potatoes.

Although the menu suggests fish in elaborate sauces, the regulars prefer the congenialities, knowing that Scott's primary ingredients are good enough to be enjoyed unadorned by sauce Nantua, Thermidor, Newburg, Cardinale, Mornay, Americaine, and other masquerades.

Louis Bloom, the maître d'hôtel, who has been with the house for 28 years, has noted a stepped-up pace in the clientele. "Even though they know everything is cooked to order, they don't want to wait. In the oyster bar, they eat quickly and go. In the main dining room, they eat quickly and then sit around for three hours."

When Prince Charles comes, he sits quietly at a corner table, his security men unobtrusively placed nearby. When Nelson Rockefeller came as vice-president, not only were his security agents in full view, but only waiters sporting special buttons were allowed to approach his table.

The adjacent oyster bar provides counter service, a few individual tables and an oval table for 10 at which anybody can sit. The captain's table fills up on a first-come, first-served basis.

Mary Martin fancies the captain's table when she is in London. Ingrid Bergman is another faithful of the oyster bar, invariably ordering a crab salad.

One of the most inexpensive items on the menu is a pleasurable heap of crisp fried white-bait. Oysters are exclusively English varieties: Colchester, Whitstable and Cernish. The succulent Colchester is as sweet as can be found in any waters. Sammy Scott, who has been running the house since 1838, sometimes averages 1,000 a day. A diagrammed chart depicting Sammy's technique is given away to interested customers.

A rotating weekly repertoire of English specialties means that if it's steak, kidney and oyster pie it must be Wednesday. Friday is smoked haddock kedgeree, an exotism from the empire which married smoked haddock with rice in a Madras curry sauce.

To compare the difference between then and now, Mr. Bloom produced a menu from April 29, 1915, which indicated that some people in World War I London suffered little rationing. The 20 savories are currently down to three. . . . Angels on Horseback, Welsh Rarebit, and cheese board. The angels are bacon-wrapped grilled oysters served on toast. Flowers' eggs, listed among the 1915 hors d'oeuvres, are now outlawed.

"These days," said Mr. Bloom, "between March and May we serve hard-boiled sea gulls' eggs instead. Like a pullet's egg in size with a slightly fishy flavor. Very popular they are, too."

Scott's, 20 Mount Street, London, W. 1. Tel.: 629 53 45. Closed Sunday lunch. Average price: £14 to £15.

WINE

Pros and Cons of Late Harvesting

By Jon Winroth

BOUZERON, France, Feb. 7 (UPI)—At the mesepable, seven-course banquet which accompanies every French wine fair, I was relieved to find myself seated next to a familiar face. Aubert de Villaine is a grower in this little wine village just outside Chagny and is co-owner and co-manager of the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti in the Côte-de-Nuits.

During one of the long intervals between each dish, Mr. de Villaine began talking about the advantages of late harvesting for the quality of wine. A series of speeches by local dignitaries cut him off, but I wanted to hear more. When the midday banquet finally broke up about 6 p.m., he invited me to his house, a few kilometers away.

We tasted his 1976: Bourgogne-Algouté, white Bourgogne Les Cloux and red Bourgogne La Digoine. Then he broke out a 1962 Grands-Echézeaux from the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti. Contrary to most "62 burgundies, which tend to be over the hill, this one was at its peak of vigor with a rich fruity flavor and the unmistakable aroma of an autumn walk through a forest carpet of dried ferns.

An even more remarkable wine was to come, but in the meantime we returned to the subject that had brought us together that evening—late harvesting, its advantages and occasional disadvantages.

More Sugar

The basic idea is that waiting a few extra days to harvest makes for riper grapes. They contain more sugar, which gives better balanced, more naturally fuller and aromatic wines. The need to add beet sugar is reduced or eliminated because the grape sugar will yield sufficient alcohol.

The Domaine de la Romanée-Conti has practiced late picking for more than a century and this is at least one factor in the extraordinary quality of and demand for its wines.

Mr. de Villaine showed me a pamphlet on the subject written by an ancestor of his and pub-

lished in 1869 at Dijon. Here, in old-fashioned language, was the whole theory laid out with a comparative chart of the sugar level of grapes at the beginning of the harvest and at a later date for every year from 1823 to 1868.

Only three times in these 47 years did the sugar level decrease because of bad weather after the normal date for the harvest. In every other late-picked year there was an appreciable gain which could at times mean the difference between a well-balanced wine sold for a good price and a thin, acid vintage of low repute. Mr. de Villaine explained that last year, with its rainy summer but sunny fall, was a perfect example of what was to be gained. Most growers began harvesting as early as Oct. 5, but the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti waited until Oct. 20, when nearly everyone had finished.

The sunny weather continued for another week and the grapes continued to ripen although the vines were already losing their leaves. At the end of September many grapes were still green and the delay gave them time to turn purple and catch up with the rest.

This gave a unity to the crop in late October that it did not have at the beginning of the month. Early-picked grapes yielded only about 10 per cent alcohol.

German Carnival Avoids Politics

BONN, Feb. 7 (UPI)—Several million Rhinelanders turned out in masks and costumes yesterday to celebrate a generally unpolitical pre-Lenten Rose Monday carnival.

Most of the ornate floats in the parades in the carnival capitals of Cologne, Düsseldorf and Mainz satirized local issues. Only occasional attempts to treat national problems or political figures were seen, and most were distinctly unfunny.

The liberal Süddeutsche Zeitung of Munich reported, "In a time when one can say just about anything, criticism from the 'fool's pulpit' no longer has much of a base."

Napoleon's Nightcap Sold

MONTÉ CARLO, Feb. 7 (AP)—A silk nightcap worn by Napoleon aboard the HMS North Cumberland en route to exile on Elba was sold at auction yesterday for 1,800 francs (\$375) to an unidentified English collector. The cap was given to William Pyle, one of the emperor's guards aboard ship, and was sold by Pyle's great-great-grandson.

while the late-picked gave wines of 11.5 per cent.

This meant that much less beet sugar had to be added to give them body. It was this completion of the ripening of the grapes that made for good quality last year, at least at the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti and at Mr. de Villaine's vineyards in Bouzeron.

Good results from late picking also depend on whether the vines can take it. The vines must be strong and healthy and this depends on what rootstock they are grafted to, how they were cultivated and treated. "If you get a good crop in a given year, it represents 10 years of laborious preparation behind it," says Mr. de Villaine.

Some growers cannot afford to wait, because they have hired their pickers for the beginning of the harvest and have to use them when they are available. But Mr. de Villaine argues that "Quality cannot be based on economic reasoning. You have to take your chances to achieve it."

Bottled Little And it does not always work out. In 1969 and 1968 the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti bottled almost nothing because of rot and waiting for late good weather that did not appear. But the reputation of the Domaine's wines is not based on occasional failures any more than is that of Chateau Mouton-Rothschild, a premier grand cru of the Médoc which also practices late harvesting for the same reasons.

If in the freak year of 1964 Mouton was caught by rain in the last part of the harvest and made rather light instead of full-bodied wine, its wines in off years hold up far better and longer than most bordeaux. In great years they may last a century or more. Mr. de Villaine offered stunning proof of the same result with a Richebourg from 1881, an eminently forgettable year. It was an extraordinary wine grown from ungrafted vines, for until 1945 the Domaine de la Romanée-Conti preferred to treat the soil with sulfur compounds to kill the phylloxera root louse instead of grafting its vines to phylloxera-resistant American rootstock. The cork was stamped with the words *Vigne originelle française non-reconstituée*.

The wine was brick-colored but still hale, if obviously very old. It was like a well-preserved 80-year-old man, a shadow of its former vigor. It faded as we drank it and was dead in half an hour, having slipped away into a dry mustiness. Yet while it lasted, its fugitive qualities were amazing.

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Wooing the U.S.

The United States is rich in capital, arms and food that many nations need or desire. Moreover, the distribution of these items is not a matter of government action alone—private sources make contributions or investments, and public opinion can be decisive in determining government policy. So wooing the United States can range from buying advertisements in newspapers to trying to buy congressmen. Therefore the attempt by Anwar Sadat and (shortly) Moshe Dayan to influence Washington's position on the Middle East are not new. Rather, by virtue of the status of the protagonists and the climactic state of the crisis, they are simply more dramatic.

The United States has an obvious commitment to Israel. It cannot be persuaded to abandon the Israeli state. The question for the U.S. people is, rather, just what constitutes Israel as a viable nation within reasonably secure frontiers.

Many Americans, both Christians and Jews, believe that such a nation should be fashioned along the lines of biblical history. In this, of course, they are close to the goals of Menachem Begin's Likud party. Other

Americans are concerned about the Palestinians who have either been already uprooted or may be forced into a nation which they did not make. These Americans also tend to believe that Israeli security depends not only, or even primarily, on strategic boundaries but on the acceptance of the state by its Arab neighbors. And this, in broad terms, is the basis for the present national policy.

Mr. Sadat and Mr. Dayan will argue with both of these groups. And the debate will be complicated by a background of Arab nations and movements that are more inflexible than Mr. Sadat, and Israelis more inflexible than Mr. Dayan. So the public will not find it easy to make any new choices: The government will not find the role of honest broker a simple one. For the United States has a power which, whether courted or resented, is still very great; what it offers or withholds can be interpreted as constructive or destructive pressure. Whatever it does, or does not do, is an expression of power—and what is vitally important is that power be used under the influence of facts and moral urgency, and not under the wooing of words.

Mr. Sadat's Case

The immediate result of Anwar Sadat's weekend at Camp David was his agreement to swallow his considerable misgivings and lend himself to the continuing efforts of U.S. diplomacy to get the derailed Egyptian-Israeli political train back on the track, and to bring in Jordan. He did this, evidently, without being assured that Jimmy Carter would either apply heavy pressure on Israel or deliver important new arms to Egypt. This is evidence at once of Mr. Carter's steadiness in approaching the Middle East and of Mr. Sadat's awareness that there is no responsible alternative to working to the end of the process he himself opened in November.

Any thought that Mr. Carter might have persuaded Mr. Sadat to slumber down a little, however, disappeared at the National Press Club on Monday. Reaching out to the U.S. public, President Sadat contrasted the sweep of his offer to Israel of direct talks, acceptance and neighborly relations, with Israel's hedged counteroffer of civil settlement in the West Bank (minus the substantial area of greater Jerusalem) and return of the Sinai (minus the settlements and air bases). His own policy he portrayed as fulfillment "already" of Egypt's part of the peace bargain defined by the UN Resolution

342. As for Israel's policy, he found it thin in substance, tendentious in style, suggestive of "a deliberate attempt to erase the impact of the historic initiative and divest it of its driving spirit."

Well, it was Egypt's day. Israel is currently on the defensive in U.S. public opinion, or so we judge. But the Israelis will have other occasions to explain why they reject the tame Palestinian state "linked with Jordan" that is the Sadat definition of Palestinian "self-determination," and why they won't contemplate alternative Sinai security arrangements more respectful of Egyptian sovereignty and pride. The Carter administration doesn't and, at least for now, shouldn't take sides on such matters, but many U.S. citizens will.

Mr. Sadat was particularly telling, we thought, in his harsh attack on the Israeli policy of continuing to expand and establish settlements in occupied territories. This policy mocks Israel's ostensible devotion to peace. It could well cause the collapse of negotiations, and the responsibility would be Israel's alone. On that point, if not on all others, Mr. Sadat deserves the unequivocal support of the U.S. people and the administration alike.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Chicken and the Egg

Which came first, inflation or unemployment? That question has been answered in such diametrically opposite ways in recent debates over federal policy that the public must feel more confused than ever. Arthur Burns, the outgoing chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, argues with professional certainty that inflation generates unemployment by upsetting investment plans. Mr. Burns has titled mightily against the dragon of inflation, which he contends is unemployment in disguise. But the President's nominee for Mr. Burns's job, William Miller, thinks unemployment causes inflation, not vice versa. He explained to Congress recently that too much unemployment leads to large social welfare bills, large federal deficits and, so, to inflation. For him, unemployment is inflation in disguise.

What such discussions reflect is not so

much deep thinking as wishful thinking. Would that policy were so simple that by shooting at one target we could hit two bull's-eyes. The genesis of unemployment may lie partly in inflation, as Mr. Burns suggests. But slow growth, high interest rates and balanced federal budgets can also bring unemployment. Likewise, some of the seeds of inflation may in fact be sown by unemployment, but a federal deficit in a period of high unemployment need not in itself lead to inflation, as Mr. Miller suggests.

Unlike a similar battle over the chicken and the egg, this debate over the genealogy of stagflation is a waste of valuable time that economists and officials could put to better use—formulating a full remedy for the ailment. A cure for either inflation alone or unemployment alone will not be enough.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Soviet Presence in Africa

There is anxiety and resentment over the Soviet presence in Africa, not over the supply of arms but the supply of combatants. The Cubans would not be fighting in Angola and Ethiopia, or providing military staff and other warlike services there and in other African countries, without Soviet assistance and planning. Nor, without Soviet approval, would East European states be supplying security personnel and political surveillance techniques to so many African governments. Moreover, the... Russians are themselves sending in personnel... They are using military forces to infiltrate the apparatus (sometimes weak) of African states, and thereby to bring Africans under Marxist rule... The process has been revealed... on a larger scale than ever

in the Horn of Africa... The surrounding states, as well as Somalia, are alarmed and calling for help.

Success in Ethiopia will be a warning to the whole of Africa that Marxism is the new power. So far the West has looked on helplessly at this late 20th century caricature of its own past dealings with Africa. It knows it cannot stop Africans becoming Marxists if they wish (there is little sign that the masses, even the intelligentsia, do wish). It has been hamstringing by its involvement with Rhodesia and South Africa. Hence, the realignment of U.S. policy behind African nationalism in the south. This may help, but it does not stop the growing invasion of outsiders into Africa, and into key roles. It is this which ought to be checked before the great powers fight proxy wars in Africa.

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

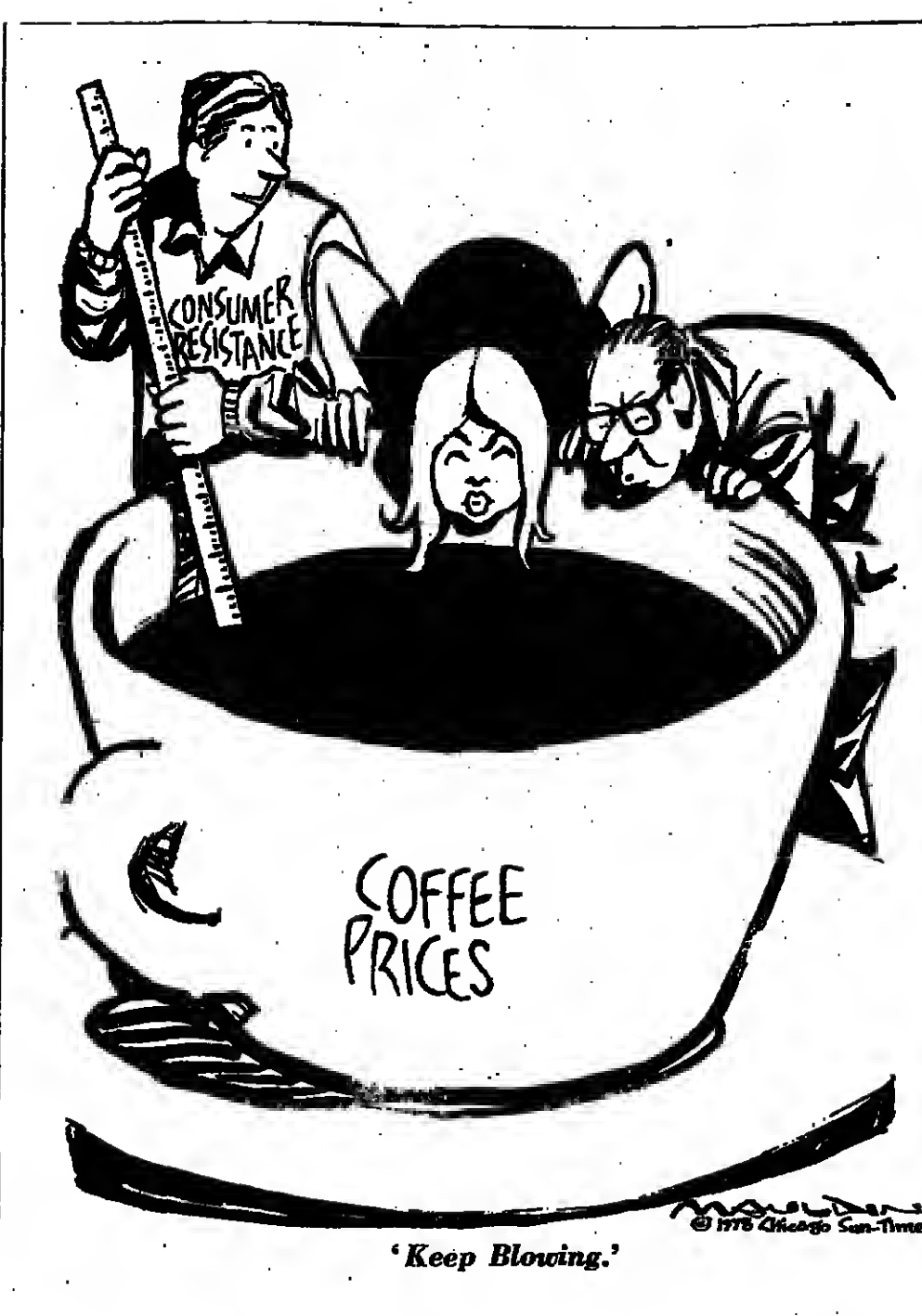
February 8, 1903

CONSTANTINOPLE—The news from Bulgaria regarding the concentration of Turkish troops on the Bulgarian frontier, forms the subject of uninterrupted communications between Sofia, Constantinople and other European capitals. It is now confirmed that the Sultan has replied to the program of reforms in Macedonia proposed by the European Powers, by mobilizing 240,000 men and requisitioning all the transport vessels. This is an undisputed preparation for war.

Fifty Years Ago

February 8, 1928

BERLIN—Following her sixth Berlin performance on Sunday, Miss Ruth Draper, the American monologist, left on Monday for Vienna, where she will appear publicly on Saturday. Later she will go to Frankfurt and Zurich, and then to Florence, where she will give a performance on Feb. 22, and then on to Rome. After that her plans are less definite, but Monaco and Algeria are in prospect, as well as another visit to Paris, which she already knows very well. She had a great success there.



Soviet Workers Unite

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS—For 16 years, Vladimir Kiebanov, 45, was a foreman at the Bajanova coal mine in the Dombass Basin region and he revealed that miners worked only two hours a day instead of six, and that there is a yearly average of 12 to 15 deaths and 600 to 700 injuries because of accidents on the job.

"Instead of eliminating the conditions that cause the accidents, the authorities lie about the figures," Kiebanov said in his letter of protest. The reaction was immediate: He was fired from his job, arrested and sent to a psychiatric hospital for four years.

Najda Korakina, 50, worked for 25 years as a waitress in a Volograd (formerly Stalingrad) restaurant reserved for the party elite. Thus, she had the opportunity to serve Leonid Brezhnev, Alexei Kosygin, Fidel Castro and other stars of the Communist universe. One day, she was fired and denounced the management of the restaurant for theft and fraud. She was fired—as was her husband—and deprived of her pension rights.

Complained

Anatoli Pomyakov, 33, was a locksmith at the Biochemistry Institute of Moscow. When he asked for a raise he was cursed out and fired. Now, his only income is a small disability pension and what his mother can spare from her own pension. When Pomyakov complained and asked the party organization at the institute to reinstate him in his rights, the party secretary replied: "Live on what you get, if you can, and if you can't then starve."

Thirty-eight persons, much like these three, from 24 Soviet cities signed an open letter written by Kiebanov and sent in December to the authorities. The letter did not accuse the Communist regime, but protested the abuses perpetrated in its name.

The petition stressed the signers' loyalty to the regime, but assailed "repression, humiliation and oppression of citizens." It was sent to various Soviet institutions.

The rest was silence.

It was only then that Kiebanov and seven other jobless workers met with Western journalists. "We very much regret being forced to have recourse to the bourgeois press," they explained, "but we have no other choice."

Immediate Results

This time, the results were immediate. Arrested the following day, Kiebanov was once again sent to a psychiatric hospital (the notorious Establishment-7 in Moscow).

But it was too late; the machine had already been set in motion. Released after two weeks of detention, Kiebanov was greeted by a large number of friends and admirers and 200 letters of support received in just a few days. Other workers, victims of various injustices, who had learned of Kiebanov's initiative through Western radio broadcasts, rallied their support.

Kiebanov then decided to take an unprecedented step in the Soviet Union. With the help of five friends, he announced to a group of Western journalists the creation of the first labor union in the Soviet Union. The risk was enormous (the KGB was already on his heels), but Kiebanov and his friends be-

lieved that the formation of such an organization would be the only effective solution.

The Kiebanov union still has no name (it will probably be called the Union for the Defense of Workers' Rights) but the highest authorities of the nation have been informed of its existence and Kiebanov has called for recognition and support from international labor organizations.

Monopoly

Obviously, the creation of a labor union of this type can have only an extremely limited immediate effect on working conditions in the Soviet Union. Politically, however, it may have tremendous consequences. For it is the first time that an authentic autonomous workers' movement has appeared in the Soviet Union to contest the monopoly of the official unions—which serve only to disseminate government directives.

A labor union without links to the official national organizations cannot as such be prosecuted by the authorities for it violates no Soviet law. The Kiebanov affair will, thus, become a test and if the Kremlin decides to react through repressive measures, the "third basket" at the Belgrade talks—the one referring to the freedom of assembly, among others—will take on a spectacular new color. All the more since this organization is a union of the unemployed and—officially—unemployment does not exist in the Soviet Union.

Furthermore, this movement

may well expand soon beyond its current purely workers' format. Kiebanov has tried to be cautious: "We have met the political dissidents at various times in Moscow," he has declared, "but we do not discuss any joint action with them. We do not want to be mistaken for political dissidents."

However, the Kremlin looks on this agitation in a different light. The authorities very quickly realized that if the June 2, 1962, Novotcherkavsk strike—in which more than 100 persons were killed—was kept almost secret and led to no reaction at home and abroad, the Kiebanov affair has brought about worldwide and immediate reaction thanks to the international press.

Risk

And the Kremlin knows also that in Poland, for instance, the workers' revolt movements (1956, 1970, 1976) eventually gained the support of dissident intellectuals.

A protest group of this type has the means to have its weight felt by the authorities unless, of course, the government decides to use extreme measures, thereby running the risk of igniting an incalculably stronger reaction.

The Soviet Union is not Poland and the Kiebanov initiative today is more of a symbol than a program for action.

Today.

But tomorrow?

Mr. Unger, a commentator on East European affairs, is a columnist for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

House Divided

Your readers ought to know that the letter (IHT, Jan. 31) under the title "Middle East Peace" does not represent widely held views in the House of Commons. The five members of Parliament who signed the letter are not only sympathetic to the Arab cause but are active in pro-Arab organizations such as the Council for the Advancement of Arab-British Understanding, Labor Middle East Council, and the Parliamentary Association for Euro-Arab Cooperation. Under the guise of offering good advice toward achieving peace in the Middle East, these members of Parliament are in fact promoting Arab propaganda. In all due fairness, they should have identified themselves as professed Arab supporters. We speak for more than 200 members of Parliament, members of the Conservative, Labor and Liberal Parliamentary Friends of Israel Groups.

Anyone who is genuinely concerned with an equitable solution to the tragic Arab-Israeli conflict should understand that peace in which Israel is required to withdraw from all the territories it has been occupying since the 1967 war in return for a mere recognition of its right to exist by President Sadat, who is not even empowered to speak on behalf of the other Arab confrontation states, is not real peace but merely a euphemism for what the Arabs have always had in mind for Israel. Similarly, peace can never be achieved by "recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinians" if that means allowing the PLO, whose aims are clearly manifest in its National Charter, to establish a base in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

No concessions that the Arabs

would make could possibly endanger their security; the Arabs are not, and never could be, surrounded by enemies bent on their destruction. Any territorial concession that Israel makes, on the other hand, inevitably touches on its security. That is why Mr. Begin is taking what may seem to be a tough bargaining position. For all that, he has made considerable concessions as outlined in his 26-point peace proposal, which was generally approved by the U.S. government and by the government of this country. This plan may not be acceptable to President Sadat but it is, nevertheless, a concrete opening for negotiations.

If all the "true friends of Israel" are to apply pressure in any direction it should surely be on President Sadat to realize that after 30 years of hostility a settlement can only be reached through the process of hard and cautious negotiations, and the obvious way to get these under way is to sit with the Israelis without preconditions, instead of making dramatic statements to the world media.

Hugh Fraser, M.P.,
Arthur Bottomley, M.P.,
House of Commons,
London.

Taking Stock

The story (IHT, Jan. 10) about the selection of stocks by throwing darts, which resulted in better performance than the Standard & Poor index, seems to indicate that one form of irrationality—random choice—is the key to stock market success.

However, the S & P index is not a guide to stock selection but a measurement of what happens. An alternative study would be interesting—a comparison with the results of forecasts by investment advisory services of the

Anthony Sampson From London:

Taking stock of how far
[Mrs. Thatcher] represents
a new kind of force in
contemporary Britain.

LONDON—It is three years now since Margaret Thatcher became leader of the Conservative party, and she has celebrated the anniversary by making the most controversial statement in her controversial career, about the need to bring immigration to an end. It is a good time to take stock of how far this remarkable woman represents a new kind of force in contemporary Britain.

Certainly after three years the Conservatives still seem not to know exactly what has hit them, and this strong-willed lady is constantly taking them by surprise. When she was elected, against the competition of more conventional and easy-going men, the Conservatives knew they were in for a drastic change, but few realized quite how drastic.

Her style and presence constantly emphasize the extent of the Tory transformation. With her strong blue eyes, her superior smile, her precise articulation, she immediately suggests much greater confidence and resolve than her amiable colleagues, like William Whitelaw, Jim Prior or Sir Keith Joseph. And behind this assurance she is certainly always conscious of the special qualifications of her own career, as a shopkeeper's daughter who has risen to the top.

Background

The change in the social background of the Tory leadership has not, in general, been very marked. Among the 22 members of the shadow cabinet there are now seven old Tories, compared to six in Macmillan's cabinet 15 years ago. This makes Mrs. Thatcher's provenance the more remarkable: for she knows that her success owes nothing to privilege or inheritance.

Her whole Tory philosophy is heavily influenced by her petit-bourgeois background, in the best sense of that phrase, and she likes to hark back to the example of her father, who kept a grocery shop in the small town of Grantham but who was, as she puts it, "a pretty unusual, courageous" man. Her father was a scientist, then a tax lawyer, were the fruits of her own intelligence and independence, and she always saw the Tories as the party of individuality and opportunity.

She was amazed (she told me recently) when the Tories came to be depicted as the party of privilege and "the establishment" for if it were so, what was she doing in it? She depicts herself as a "plain straightforward provincial" who has none of the hang-ups and guilts of the old London middle-classes. And in her forthright realism she sees herself as the instrument of Britain's regeneration.

This background is not all that unusual in British politics. Prime Minister James Callaghan, the son of a naval petty officer, can boast a comparable achievement, and Mrs. Thatcher's predecessor and continuing rival, Edward Heath, had a remarkably similar career. The son of a small builder, Heath likewise made the great leap with a scholarship to Oxford, and entered the Tory party through his tenacity and drive; and 10 years ago the Heath phenomenon seemed as remarkable as the Thatcher one today.

But Mrs. Thatcher, I believe,

came through the experience with a more steady independence, less influenced by liberalism, more or any kind of "hang-up," and fortified by the certainties of science, the law—and motherhood. At Conservative conferences, the Tory mothers often appear the real heart of the movement, whether urging their sons forward or marching themselves to the rostrum; so that when the party lost its way, it was not perhaps surprising that they turned to their most formidable matron.

And today for Britain as a whole, bewildered and lacking confidence and direction, Mrs. Thatcher undoubtedly offers great virtues: Her own achievement is an impressive advertisement for the individual against privilege and the welfare state; and she can present herself both as a sharp intellect and as a realistic housewife. In a country, like all western countries, dominated by bureaucrats and ever-larger organizations, her instinctive support for the small businessman and the independent worker has appeal which spreads beyond the traditional Tory party.

But among the great strengths of this petit-bourgeois background there are also dangers. The first is that the small businessman—and particularly the small shopkeeper—is a dwindling class which is unlikely to be revived by any radical Tory program. Few changes in contemporary Britain are more striking than the disappearance of the small shopkeeper. He has either been put out of business by the big supermarket chains, or been bought out by a family of Asians, who run the shop far more energetically and profitably.

A Limit

There is thus a limit to Mrs. Thatcher's realism and helpfulness when she talks about the return to individualism and freedom from state intervention. Throughout the West, no way has yet been found to reverse the trend towards business concentration and state support, however desirable they may be; and no one is more aware of this than Heath, who began his premiership determined to withhold state support for industrial companies, only to switch the policy after two years. But Mrs. Thatcher has so far appeared unwilling to face the real problem of how to maintain individual enterprise within a framework of state intervention.

But there is another danger that is often noticeable in petit-bourgeois leadership: which was shown in caricature by the racist movement of French shopkeepers in the early 1930s—the danger of intolerance. And it is that Mrs. Thatcher's laborious, only to switch the policy after two years. But Mrs. Thatcher has so far appeared unwilling to face the real problem of how to maintain individual enterprise within a framework of state intervention.

Voicing Fears

She was, she maintains, voicing the legitimate fears of the British people and she had no "hang-ups" about expressing them forthrightly (which Heath certainly would have had). But the effect of such statements, without any positive policy, could only be to encourage intolerance; and the hang-ups which she so despises could be given another name: a social conscience.

In these two limitations of Mrs. Thatcher's leadership—her intolerance, and her small-shop-keepsalike—there is an interesting relationship. For the people who most suffered from her last week's outburst, the Asian immigrants, also happen to be just those people who have taken over the corner shops—not so much through the reluctance of Englishmen to work long hours and run small businesses. It is the Asians, like the Jewish immigrants before the war, who now show themselves the natural entrepreneurs in Britain, standing firmly on their feet. And it is they, much more than any traditional Tory voter, who are likely to fulfill Mrs. Thatcher's requirements of the free Britain of the future—the successful independent small businessman.

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Subscription rates: U.S. and possessions, \$12.00 per year in advance; Canada, \$14.00; Europe, \$18.00; Japan, \$20.00; elsewhere, \$22.00. Single copies, 50¢. Second class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. POSTMASTER: Please send address changes to International Herald Tribune, 212 West 57th St., New York, N.Y. 10019. Copyright 1978 by The New York Times Company.

**EEC Seeks
Trade Talks
With Japan
Plans to Present
Concessions Demand**

By David Fouquet

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (UPI).—Common Market foreign ministers today told Japan today that they are not satisfied with the offer of concessions from Tokyo to the EEC.

Chief diplomats of the nine EEC countries ordered their trade negotiators to open talks with Japan and extract concessions in return for a European summit meeting in April in Copenhagen.

The move came in the midst of a growing Common Market showdown on imports of products from Japan and other countries. Stung out by the EEC for protective action in recent weeks have been steel shipments from Japan and elsewhere and textiles and other goods competing with shipping European industries.

British Foreign Secretary David Owen made clear that the need for this separate European initiative resulted from the failure of the major industrialized countries to live up to promises made at last year's London summit to seek to defuse international economic problems together.

He lamented the fact that the United States and Japan had resolved their trade difficulties bilaterally rather than incorporating Europe in what he called "a natural threesome."

Growth Target

He said that Japan must also improve its aid programs to developing countries and meet domestic economic growth targets to stimulate demand for foreign imports. "It's more than just a trade issue," he told the press during the meeting. He said the question was really "how the world resolves its economic problems."

The failure to deal with these issues on an international basis indicated "a marked shortfall in actual performance" of the major economic powers to live up to the agreements in London, Mr. Owen added.

Common Market officials also said today they wanted "to see results in the trade balance by this summer" to ease the EEC's deepening trade deficit with Japan. This worsening imbalance, now estimated at \$5 billion, is at the root of the European impasse.

Previous EEC appeals to Japan by ministers and heads of governments have so far failed to produce the reaction desired from Japan. This time the foreign ministers also said they wanted to look over the shoulders of their negotiators by being associated in the early phase to assure they are more productive than previous encounters.

Difficulties Seen

Japanese sources here, however, indicated it might be difficult for their government to be more flexible than it has already been. The foreign ministers today stressed that they wanted Japanese concessions on a whole list of products and practices requested last year by Common Market negotiators in Tokyo.

Referring to the fact that Japan and the United States had recently resolved their trade conflict in separate talks between U.S. trade representative Robert Strauss and Japanese Foreign Trade Minister Nobuhiko Uehara, one EEC official noted, "Strauss wasn't negotiating for us. This is a separate and quite distinct dialogue."

The European case will be presented by EEC commissioner Wilhelm Haferkamp in a visit to Tokyo soon. The foreign ministers today told him to pursue the drive launched several months ago to open up Japanese markets to European goods.

In previous contacts, the EEC has urged an easing of Japanese administrative restrictions and quotas, more Japanese purchases of European luxury goods and processed foods and tariff concessions.

**Tourism Boosts
Italian Payments**

ROME, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—The dramatic improvement of Italy's balance of payments last year was due largely to a surplus of nearly 4,000 billion lire (\$4.6 billion) in tourism.

Other factors were a lesser deficit in the commercial field and more remittances from Italians working abroad, according to figures released by the Bank of Italy yesterday.

The figures confirmed an overall surplus of 1,732 billion lire in the January-November months of 1977 as against a deficit of 1,488 billion lire in the like period of 1976. The overall surplus for all of 1977 was more than 2,000 billion lire the previous year.

Analysts Act Despite Stock Slump

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—The market decline of the past 18 months has had a numbing effect on investment decision making. Salomon Brothers estimates there was a 50-per-cent drop in the rate of net purchases of stock by institutions and the public in all of last year. Government figures show that major institutions reduced their net buying 70 per cent in the first nine months.

It would be easy to deduce from this that the quality of professional managers, who comprise the "buy" side of the street, reflect a paralysis of advice on the "sell" side, the research firms.

While the quality of ideas reaching the buy side may be debatable, it would be wrong to assume that the research firms are not active. In fact, one of the better concerns in this category, Mitchell, Hutchins Inc., part of Fiske, Weber Inc., has just made the most changes in its monthly recommended stocks list since it first began issuing it five years ago.

Mitchell Hutchins added eight stocks to its list of "attractive" issues, removed three others, put three more issues on its "unattractive" list and removed the unattractive designation from one other stock. The changes were made in the latest monthly rundown received by clients yesterday.

The firm says that the changes reflect both the market decline and the recent earnings reports. "Both factors left several stocks with significant relative valuation disparities," says

Jack Rivkin, market strategist at Mitchell Hutchins.

The eight stocks added to the recommended list were Air Products, Crown Cork & Seal, Diamond Shamrock, Ford, Heublen, Ingersoll Rand, Purac and Westinghouse Electric.

Mitchell Hutchins' reasons for considering these stocks attractive vary. The firm added Ford, for example, because of current and expected dividends and the belief that the stock price already discounts the auto industry's "bad" news. In Heublen's case, Mitchell Hutchins contends that the market is not giving the company credit for solving its problems.

The stocks moved to the unattractive list were Amstar, Bush, because of competitive pressures and its valuation at the "high end" of Mitchell Hutchins' value grouping; Emerson Electric, because of what the research firm considers "high" relative value and a belief that the price already reflects projected earnings gains; and Monsanto, for which Mitchell Hutchins expects disappointing earnings relative both to the market and to consensus expectations.

Stocks removed from the attractive category were Brockway Glass, C.R. Bard and W.W. Grainger. Brockway Glass was tossed fairly valued relative to expected 1978 and 1979 earnings. Bard was termed overvalued compared with the market and other hospital supply companies. In Grainger's case, Mitchell Hutchins says, "earnings surprises may be more negative than positive throughout 1978." Removed from the unattractive list was Long-S Drug Stores.

Total Put at \$164 Billion**Data Given on U.S. Bank Lending Abroad**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 (AP).—The first comprehensive survey of foreign lending by U.S. banks showed yesterday that the nation's largest banks had \$164 billion in outstanding foreign loans as of last June 30.

Nearly half of the loans, 42 per cent, were to the world's other 11 major non-Communist industrial powers. Britain had received more loans from U.S. banks, \$35.1 billion, than any other single country, followed by Japan with \$11.8 billion.

The survey was conducted by

the Federal Reserve Board, the Controller of the Currency and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. It was done on an experimental basis, but the agency said it will be conducted regularly at six-month intervals in the future.

The agencies said the survey provided the first comprehensive information on who receives foreign loans from U.S. banks and the duration of the loans. They said about 68 per cent were for periods of under one year.

The survey covered lending by

domestic and foreign offices of 119 U.S. banks with assets of at least \$1 billion.

A spokesman for the Federal Reserve Board, Joe Coyne, said the survey was conducted because it was felt there should be a regular reporting system on foreign lending by the nation's banks.

One result, he said, will be to indicate to the banking industry when lending to a particular country is sharply increasing or decreasing—movements that could increase or diminish the risk on particular loans.

Individual U.S. banks were not identified in the survey. The largest single amount of the lending, \$63 billion, was to private non-bank recipients in other countries. Another \$59 billion was in loans to foreign governments and government agencies.

In a geographical breakdown of the lending, the survey showed that nearly \$60 billion was lent to 11 major developed nations—Switzerland, Belgium, Luxembourg, France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Canada and Japan. Other than the United Kingdom and Japan, major recipients in that group were France, \$8.8 billion, Canada, \$5.1 billion, and Germany, \$5.1 billion.

Total lending to other developed countries was \$17 billion; to East European nations, \$6 billion; to Latin America and the Caribbean, \$28.7 billion; Asia, \$9.6 billion, and Africa, \$1.9 billion.

Lending to offshore banking centers totaled \$18.9 billion, and there was a further category of miscellaneous lending totaling \$3.5 billion.

Company Reports

American Cyanamid			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	642.5	537.7	
Profits	38.3	31.5	
Per Share	0.77	0.66	
Year			
Revenue	2,410.0	2,080.0	
Profits	139.4	135.8	
Per Share	2.92	2.84	

Amstar-Busch			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	524.8	446.4	
Profits	16.7	7.2	
Per Share	0.37	0.16	
Year			
Revenue	2,250.0	1,750.0	
Profits	51.9	55.4	
Per Share	2.04	1.53	

Boeing			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	1,130.0	1,210.0	
Profits	55.8	37.5	
Per Share	1.21	0.88	
Year			
Revenue	4,020.0	3,920.0	
Profits	180.3	102.9	
Per Share	4.24	2.42	

Emerson Electric			
First Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	561.3	408.9	
Profits	38.9	32.4	
Per Share	0.67	0.56	

General Motors			
Fourth Quarter	1977	1976	
Revenue	15,100.0	13,100.0	
Profits	938.0	797.0	
Per Share	2.26	2.77	

Year			
Revenue	54,960.0	47,180.0	
Profits	8,338.0	2,903.0	
Per Share	11.82	10.08	

Nissan Raises Prices

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Nissan Motor Co. said it will mark up export prices of Nissan cars to the United States market by an average of 2 per cent from the current price, effective from Feb. 1. The mark-up of export prices to the United States is the fifth since last spring.

Japan TV Exports Drop

TOKYO, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—Japanese exports of 4,220,000 color television sets in 1977, down 15.7 per cent from 5,250,000 in 1976, mainly because of voluntary restrictions on sales to the U.S. market, the Electronic Industries Association of Japan reported.

Greek EEC Talks

BRUSSELS, Feb. 7 (UPI).—European Common Market foreign ministers agreed unanimously today to conclude "substantive negotiations" by the end of this year on Greece's entry into the European Economic Community, diplomatic sources said.

**Franc Gains
After Giscard
Orders Action
Barre Has Been Told
To Keep Franc Stable**

LONDON, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).

A brief statement of support by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for the French franc took some pressure off the currency on the foreign exchange market today though dealers were uncertain as to its exact implications.

"I have instructed the Prime Minister (Raymond Barre) to take every necessary technical step to oppose the depreciation of the franc," the President said at a joint news conference with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. He did not elaborate.

Besides actions already taken by French monetary authorities—direct intervention, higher interest rates and tighter credit—little else other than new foreign exchange controls could be used to help the franc in view of the current political uncertainties, dealers argued.

In fact, the Bank of France raised call-money rates considerably for the third consecutive day to 10.25 per cent—the highest level in 13 months—from 8.75 per cent yesterday. The central bank also intervened, albeit in a small way, directly in the foreign exchange market to support its currency.

Against the franc, the dollar fell more than 1 cent to 4.9150 francs immediately after the President's statement. It finished at 4.9215 francs, down 85 points from late yesterday.

A partial holiday in West Germany and the effects of heavy snows in New York kept a lid on the level of dealings and produced a slow session, dealers said. Conditions are expected to remain quiet for the rest of the week.

Sterling came under some pressure after preliminary banking figures, published today, indicated faster-than-expected expansion of the British money supply. The pound dropped to \$1.9333 from \$1.9385 overnight.

Against the Deutsche mark, the U.S. unit was at 2.1068 marks, up 2 points, it lost 22 points against the Swiss franc at 1.9693 francs. The dollar gained a bit against the guilders at 2.2590 guilders, up 42 points. Against the yen, it rose 26 points to 241.38 yen.

French Reserves Rise

PARIS, Feb. 7 (AP-DJ).—France's gold and foreign currency reserves increased by 78 million francs to 106,628 billion francs in January from December, the Finance Ministry announced.

**New York Business Halts
As Snowstorm Hits City**

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—By mid-afternoon yesterday the New York business and financial community resembled a ghost town, abandoned to the fierce snowstorm that swept into the city just before the arrival of the morning crush of commuters.

Security guards wandered through deserted office towers, and the floor of the New York Stock Exchange, normally a busy, bustling focal point of the nation's securities industry, stood silent at 4:30 p.m. Trading was halted two hours early at 2 p.m.

Brokerage firms forfeited an estimated \$5 million in commissions, part of it unrecoverable, because of early closings and sluggish trading activity. Retail stores lost millions of dollars in sales as they closed their downtown stores shortly after noon. Some suburban branches never opened.

Executives from the suburbs seemed resigned to staying in the city and scrambling for a hotel room. "I can't make it out to the island anyway," said Wilfred Tyrrell, a vice-president of the securities firm of Shearman Hayden Stone, who lives on Long Island. "And I want to be here for the opening (of the stock exchange) tomorrow—if it opens."

Banks throughout the metropolitan area began closing branches at midday. Some corporations, such as Philip Morris Inc., did not open their headquarters offices at all, and most others started sending executives and employees home at noon.

Hotel rooms were nearly impossible to find. A spokesman for the New York Hilton said that all of its 2,131 rooms were booked even before the flood of storm-related inquiries began. An official at the Harvard Club of New York said at 7:30 a.m. that by evening members would be sleeping in chairs and on couches in the club's reading rooms.

Two retailers, it was the second major shortening of hours in two-and-a-half weeks. On Jan. 20 they had either opened late or not at all following the major snowstorm that weekend. Yesterday most stores in Manhattan managed to open, but not for very long.

R.H. Macy & Co., the area's biggest retailer, closed all but two of its 15 stores at noon. The two exceptions closed at 2 p.m. Other major retailers, such as Gimbel's and Abraham & Straus, followed similar closing patterns.

Among the organizations with facilities for employees who wanted to spend the night was the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. A spokesman said two lounges at the bank were being equipped for overnight stays, one on the 12th floor for women and one on the 13th floor for men. He said about 200 cots were being made ready, although there was no indication how many would ultimately be used. Chase Manhattan Bank said it was setting up cots for employees in its auditorium.

Crédit Suisse in Damages Suit

ZURICH, Feb. 7 (UPI).

Liquidators of International Investment Trust, one of the mutual funds of the former Investors Overseas Services empire, have claimed \$80 million in damages from Crédit Suisse.

The claim, rejected as "absolutely unsubstantiated" by Crédit Suisse lawyers, alleged the bank damaged the interests of those investing in Bernard Cornfeld's string of funds, including IIT.

The bank acted as cash depository for IOS until 1972, when Cornfeld's empire was in deep trouble and being taken over and taken to pieces by financier Robert Vesco.

The IIT liquidators, in their claim presented to the Zurich state commercial court, alleged the bank transferred IOS funds

which wound up in Mr. Vesco's hands.

For its part, the bank's legal department said Cornfeld and IOS had abused the bank's name by claiming it had a role in selling IOS funds and in investment policies.

Swiss Prices Steady

BERN, Feb. 7 (AP).—Switzerland's inflation registered zero growth in January, largely thanks to the decline of the dollar against the Swiss franc. The official cost of living index stood at 100.3, unchanged from the December, 1977 level, authorities said. Compared with January, 1977, the increase was 1 per cent, still the lowest in the Western world.

**Prices Rally
Sharply on
Big Board**

Dow Average Rises More Than 10 Points

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 (NYT).—Stock prices rallied sharply across the board in moderate trading today, boosting the Dow Jones industrial average more than 10 points in another abbreviated session.

Both the New York Stock Exchange and the American Stock Exchange opened one hour late at 11 p.m. because of the severe snow storm in the northeast. Yesterday, the two exchanges closed two hours early.

One reason for the upswing, according to analysts, was a rash of favorable corporate earnings reports and dividend increases. The Dow Jones industrial average gained 10.23 points to 778.85. It was up 6.93 at 3 p.m.

Advances outpaced declines by about 875 to about 395. Volume totaled 14.73 million shares, compared with 11.63 million yesterday.

Yesterday Xerox announced it lifted its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 40 cents a share, and after the market close General Motors reportedly sharply higher earnings.

As to adding the market, analysts said, was a prediction by Du Pont of improved first quarter earnings and sharply higher earnings reported today by Johns-Manville.

Also helping the market, the analysts said, was the news that a tentative agreement had been reached between the United Mine Workers and mine operators to end the nine-week coal strike.

Meanwhile, securities exchanges in Chicago and California were open for full trading sessions, the Philadelphia exchange opened an hour late and the Boston exchange was closed.

Among glimmers and blue chips that sported gains was Du Pont, rising 1 7/8 to 107 3/8. IBM advanced 2 1/2 to 260 3/4 and General Motors was up 1 3/8 to 59 3/4. Burroughs rose 1 1/8 to 64, and Johns-Manville picked up 1 1/4 to 30 1/2.

Xerox rose 1 1/8 to 46 1/8 and Boeing, which raised its dividend yesterday, moved up 1 to 29 3/8. Marathon Manufacturing also posted improved results, rose 1 to 17 7/8.

Also on the upside, Kawco-Beryco Industries jumped 3 to 21. Studebaker-Worthington rose 1 5/8 to 49. Mesa Petroleum gained 1 3/4 to 37 1/2 and Halliburton picked up 1 1/8 to 60 7/8.

Prices finished higher on the American Stock Exchange in an abbreviated session. The Amex index rose 0.74 to 123.66.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue



\$175,000,000

ICI North America Inc.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures due January 15, 2003

Principal, Premium, if any, and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by

Imperial Chemical Industries Limited

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Morgan Stanley & Co.

The First Boston Corporation

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb

Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith

Salomon Brothers

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields

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Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

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Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Lazard Frères & Co.

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January 31, 1978

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